

The Nation

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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1885.

to elect directors, to decide upon a corporate name and to do all things necessary and proper to reorganize said company, agreeably to the provisions of said agreement and the laws of Ohio.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

The Week.

THE defeat of the Gladstone Ministry on Monday night, on an important question of taxation, after a formal announcement by Mr. Gladstone that he would stand or fall by the division, is a very momentous event. The Ministry were never more in the right. They proposed to meet half the expenses incurred by the late and pending warlike ventures, which have been literally imposed on them by the country, by an increased duty on the most legitimate objects of taxation—beer and spirits—particularly legitimate in view of the large share of these beverages in keeping up the warlike spirit which has got the British nation into its present troubles. The Opposition proposed to substitute an increased duty on tea and light wines, and the second reading of the budget was defeated by a vote of 264 to 252. The majority is small, and may be said to have been made up wholly of the Parnellites, who of course do not care a straw about the tax question. What they voted against was the Coercion Bill, "buckshot Forster," and "the murderers of Miles Joyce," or, in other words, against the Irish policy of the Government generally. But it is a settled tradition of English politics that a defeat on the budget is a mortal blow for the Ministry, and accordingly, after a Cabinet meeting, the resignation of Ministers was announced. The Tories are probably more dismayed by their victory than anybody else. The difficulties they will have to contend with at home and abroad are tremendous, and they will give the Liberals the immense advantage of being in opposition, and showing them up on the stump during the coming canvass for the fall election. Moreover, the character of the Parliament which will be elected by the new constituency is confessedly a mystery for everybody. The probabilities are that it will be enthusiastically Gladstonian, and carry the Grand Old Man back to power with a mighty rush.

While the Republican organs continue despairingly to predict that "clean sweep," the Administration goes steadily forward in the application of civil-service reform principles. A notable proof of its sincerity is afforded by the action of the Postmaster-General regarding some appointments of Post-office Inspectors which he has to make. The Civil-Service Law does not apply to this class of subordinates, and Mr. Vilas might, if he chose, have gone on treating the places as a part of the spoils, after the practice of Frank Hatton and a long line of other Republican predecessors. He has voluntarily decided to extend the operation of the competitive principle so as to cover these inspectorships, and all applicants have been notified to appear for an examination which will have special reference to their probable usefulness for the peculiar service required. To remove the last vestige of doubt as to the basis upon which the final decision will be made, the Postmaster-General takes pains to say in his circular letter that "no recom-

mendation to favor will avail anything to the advantage of the applicant in respect to this examination, but rather to his disadvantage, it being the purpose of this Department to secure the most efficient corps of inspectors possible, and to have them depend for their positions hereafter wholly upon their merits." It is by such extensions of the scope of the merit system that the Administration demonstrates its fidelity to the reform beyond the possibility of cavil.

A very interesting statement is sent to the *Herald* from Washington of the reforms which Secretary Manning has already secured in the Custom-house service. In a few branches of the service alone they will save the country millions of dollars a year. In 1879 an appropriation of \$100,000 was made to be used for the detection and prevention of frauds in the customs service. It was devoted mainly to paying the salaries of persons who for the most part did nothing except draw pay, and work for the party. Their names made up what is known as the "Fraud Roll," and the appropriation was really the payment from the public treasury of a large sum of money to support party workers. Their business was not to detect revenue frauds, but to run the primaries, help pack conventions, and avert from the country the constantly impending peril of paying the rebel debt. There were all sorts of names on the roll, those of judges, colonels, brigadier-generals, and "boys," and the compensation ranged from \$4 to \$8 a day. There were twenty of such patriots on the New York roll, and at one time there were no less than sixty under pay in various cities, not one of whom did a second's work for the Government. Secretary Manning has cut off the whole crew, and the expense of the "Fraud Roll," which was \$90,000 last year, will be \$15,000 this year, and every cent of it will be paid for Government service. We understand that every man of those who drew the other \$75,000 is going about with a heart full of gloomy apprehensions concerning the future of the poor negro.

In the Appraiser's Department, the condition of the service when Mr. Manning removed Mr. Ketchum and put Mr. McMullen in his place, was almost incredibly bad. Mr. Ketchum had, like his predecessors, run the Department with the main purpose of making it "worth" as much as possible, not to the Government, but to politics, and the result was a great triumph of his political skill. The most fruitful field of activity was the recalling of invoices. Under the law, an importer who is dissatisfied with an appraisement must within twenty-four hours after the appraisement make an appeal to the Collector, or forfeit all right to a reappraisement. If he makes the appeal within twenty-four hours, he can have a reappraisement made by a board of merchant appraisers appointed under the law by the Collector. There is no other legal way of securing a reappraisement; yet for several years the appraisers have ignored this law entirely, and have arbitrarily established the custom

of recalling invoices and changing them as they pleased. In 1884 Mr. Ketchum "recalled" 1,709 invoices, and in nearly every case he reduced the valuation made by the examiner and assistant appraisers. There are numerous cases on record in which importers who had made appeal in accordance with the law, "waived" this appeal before the board of merchants could be called, and accepted the reduction made by the appraisers, which seems to have been very generous in all cases. The same importing houses were pretty regularly favored with these reductions, and it naturally happened that a house which was not thus favored was driven out of the business. It is estimated that undervaluation in the New York Custom-house alone for several years past, has cost the Government at least 20 per cent. of its customs revenue.

Secretary Whitney, soon after taking office, appointed a board of experts to inquire into the usefulness of a wood-preserving process which had been bought by the Navy Department in January last. The history of the "process" is very interesting. It was first called to the Department's attention by General B. F. Butler, in 1875. Secretary Robeson had it investigated and made a contract with the owners to have the timber which was to be used in building the Government ships "impregnated" by it. In 1879 the company built some "works" to accommodate the "process," in the Boston Navy-yard, at a cost of nearly \$39,000. In 1881 a board of examiners, appointed by Secretary Hunt, reported against the process, saying it had no useful effect upon the timber. Later in the same year General Butler appeared before the Department, complaining that the "works" had been comparatively idle since June, 1880, and asked to have the Department either buy the "works" or contract at once with the company to have some more timber "impregnated." In 1883, Secretary Chandler having come into power, a contract was given the company for the preservation of 100,000 cubic feet of timber at 14 cents a foot. In January last Mr. Chandler had the process re-investigated by a board, which reported that it was good, and the Government ought to buy the "works." This the Government did on January 31, paying \$38,891 95 for them, together with nearly \$10,000 for timber and about \$1,000 for labor performed upon it. The total outlay of the Government has been over \$156,000. Secretary Whitney's experts report that the process is not new and is useless; that the "works" could be duplicated for much less than was paid for them; and that the outlay has resulted in no practical advantage to the Government.

Mr. Graves, the new Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was asked the other day as to the policy which he should enforce in the management of that great institution. Among the sensible features of business-like administration which he set forth in reply, nothing was better than this: "One thing I do want understood, and that is that this bureau is not an eleemosynary institution—not a place in

which persons can obtain work simply on account of their personal misfortunes." Mr. Graves here attacks one of the most serious abuses in the Government service. While the chief aim of the spoils policy has been to provide places for followers of the bosses, who had been or could be serviceable to their patrons, there has grown up a system of giving office to people who seem unable to support themselves, and of retaining people in their places after age or infirmity has rendered them incapable of good work, simply because they need the salary to which they have grown accustomed. The appointment of General Rosecrans as Register of the Treasury is one illustration of this system. Rosecrans is now a man of nearly sixty-six, whose lack of business training would prevent any private establishment from giving him such a place, and the only excuse that can be assigned for the Government's giving it to him is that he is old, "out of a job," and needs to be taken care of. The case of Marr, chief clerk in the First Assistant Postmaster-General's office, is another illustration of the working of this system in the other direction. Marr was a very efficient man in his time, but he is now eighty-four years old and incapacitated for the duties of his place, which is now vastly more laborious than when he entered the service long before the war. His superior is greatly embarrassed by the inability of this old public functionary to do the work which devolves upon the chief clerk, and yet the precedents in favor of keeping the official landmark are so weighty that Mr. Hay shrinks from discharging him and securing a capable successor. Mr. Graves has an excellent chance to do a great public service by discarding, in the important bureau which he is to superintend, the vicious principle of treating Government office as a refuge for the unfortunate or the supernannuated.

The result of the municipal election in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, like that of the local elections in Virginia the week before, furnishes welcome evidence that the race line in Southern politics, which was so unfortunately maintained throughout the period of Republican rule, is destined to disappear under a Democratic Administration. Wilmington has repeatedly been carried by the Republicans, and has now a Republican Mayor, but the Democrats elected their ticket by about 500 majority on Saturday, in a vote nearly equal to that of last fall, and the character of the canvass renders their success of general interest. Recognizing that the colored voters held the decision of the contest in their hands, the Democratic candidate for Mayor appealed for their support by promises no longer to maintain the ancient race discrimination in the appointment of policemen, but to give some places on the force to black men. The woful predictions of the Blaine orators and organs last fall as to the future of the negro, in case the Democrats should elect the President, read oddly enough in view of such incidents as this. The Democrats have now been in power three months, and the country has yet to hear of the first outrage upon a black in the South; while, in the only three States which have held elec-

tions of any sort, the noteworthy events have been the choice of a capable negro over rival white candidates as police judge in Hot Springs, Ark., the nomination of a number of negroes for local offices upon the Democratic ticket in Virginia, and the election of a Democratic Mayor in the chief city of Delaware after his promise to appoint negroes upon the police force.

That the sectional line is beginning to vanish along with the race line appears from such an incident as the recent appointment of Colonel Robert A. Howard, of Arkansas, as an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States at Washington. Mr. Howard won his title as commander of a Nebraska regiment in the Union army during the civil war, and assisted in the capture of Little Rock from the Confederate forces. He was so well pleased with the city that he settled there after the war, and, despite his Northern origin and his prominence in the Union army, he has secured a front rank at the bar, and has won such general respect that his present appointment is hailed with hearty satisfaction throughout the State. Even more encouraging than such willingness to honor a worthy Union soldier from the North is the readiness of influential Southern journals to condemn unworthy men of their own section. The recent revocation by a Northern President of the appointment to a post-office of Meade, who was implicated in the Coptah County (Miss.) election outrage of two years ago, is heartily endorsed as wise and proper by the foremost Democratic newspapers in the South.

The *Atlanta Constitution* is still in pursuit of information about silver. It wants to know again whether the stoppage of the present coinage would not "further depreciate the value of the silver dollars already coined." We answer again that we think it would—a little, but not much. What difference this would make to anybody but the silver miners, inasmuch as the coins stay in the Treasury, we fail to see. It also wishes to know "whether the banks of the country would open their doors to them [the silver coins] after the coinage was suspended and the bullion value of the silver still further depreciated." We answer that they would not, if properly managed. Banks are business and not philanthropic institutions. Any bank manager, therefore, who took on deposit a metal which he might be called on to refund dollar for dollar in another metal of greater value, would be either a fool or a knave. Banks have no *duty* about silver, any more than about hides or wool. They are carried on for the purpose of making money. Sentimental banking is always bad banking. The first duty of a banker is to secure his depositors and note-holders and stockholders, and he could not do this if he took depreciated metals of fluctuating value on deposit. We may add that there is no use in discussing economical questions with the *Constitution* or anybody who imports sentiment into the consideration of such a topic as coinage, and talks of "raids on silver," and "hatred of silver," and so forth. The real trouble with the silver men of the South and West is, that they treat the precious metals as

animated beings. Several cranks in those regions have seriously maintained that we ought to drive gold out of the country, because it basely abandoned us at the outbreak of the war, and substitute the greenback, which stuck closer to us than a brother.

The recent death of the man who stood at the head of the Louisiana lottery business may prove the first step toward the downfall of this enormous swindle. The New Orleans papers for the first time now have the grace to admit that "doubtless it was an objectionable creation," and they seek to lay the blame for its origin upon the "dark régime of Radical misrule." The excuse which the *Picayune* offers for its continuance thus far under the Democrats is as amusing a development of the protection theory as was ever presented. It says that the Louisiana institution was permitted as a defensive measure against a similar institution in Havana, which used to monopolize the business and withdraw large amounts of money from New Orleans. In other words, the Louisiana lottery people were really a set of public benefactors, who were building up an "infant industry" against the competition of "pauper labor" in Cuba, and who, therefore, had a just claim to the support of the State. It was thus, it will be seen, only a brotherly feeling which made the chief Philadelphia organ of protection to home industry publish the advertisements of the Louisiana swindle until it was compelled by law to stop.

A few of the Blaine worshippers still continue to burn incense, but the number constantly dwindles. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*—late of the New York *Extra*—is the undisputed leader in this political idolatry. He still insists that the nomination of Blaine last year was wise, because the Mugwumps, whom he pleasantly characterizes as "supercilious, vain, pompous, cranky, silly, malicious," would have defeated any candidate who was worthy of the confidence of the party. Moreover, he holds that "the glory of the campaign will be a proud and splendid historic possession," and he expresses his pity for "the Republican who does not feel yet the inspiration of the splendid leadership of Blaine in the late campaign." Apparently there is going to be a great drain upon Mr. Halstead's stock of pity. The Sandusky *Register*, a leading Republican paper of Ohio, pronounces Blaine's nomination a "mistake," and declares that the Republican party never makes the same mistake twice. The Dayton *Journal*, another influential party organ, is still more emphatic; it says that the nomination was a "palpable mistake," which was "manifest when made," protests against any more "defensive campaigns," and calls for a "solid candidate" next time. Nine out of ten of the Republican papers throughout the country are evidently with the Sandusky and Dayton organs in this matter. They got their fill of "splendid leadership" last fall.

The caucus has evidently seen its best days when a politician like "Bill" Chandler admits the possible wisdom of disregarding its edicts. A few years ago, when a New Hampshire Legislature was called upon to elect a United

States Senator, the members of the dominant party met and balloted for a candidate. The man who received a majority in the caucus—even though it might be, as in Senator Blair's case six years ago, a majority of but a single vote—thereby secured a perfect claim to the support of every member of the party; and the legislator who ventured to cast his vote for anybody else was denounced as a "traitor." Something was accomplished toward overthrowing this tyranny two years ago. So many Republican members of the Legislature either stayed away from the caucus or refused to be bound by its decision that Rollins, who secured a nomination from a majority of those who did attend, could never command the votes of more than 127 of the 195 Republicans, and finally had to withdraw his name. Chandler tried his luck next, but with still poorer success, and the long contest ended in the choice of an outsider. Chandler showed the first signs of treachery to the caucus system when he hailed this result as "patience's perfect work," and assured President Arthur that the Republican party in New Hampshire was "reunited, courageous, and invincible" after thus defying all the traditions. Two years of reflection have apparently only confirmed him in the error of his ways. Now that another Senator is to be chosen and another caucus is proposed, he publishes in his Concord paper an editorial which says that, if "substantial unanimity" shall characterize the action of the caucus, that action should be endorsed by the party in the Legislature; but if there is a large element which does not acquiesce in the result, it cannot be expected that they will be bound by it. In other words, he admits the right of private judgment, and is ready to sustain the bolter, instead of "branding" him. Such sentiments might be expected from a wretched Mugwump, but nobody expected the day would ever come when "Bill" Chandler would give utterance to them.

The difficulty, and in fact the hopelessness, of getting people interested in a special election has been again illustrated in the experience of Illinois. It was provided years ago that the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in that State should be held in June, on the theory that it would be easier to procure a non-partisan judiciary by holding a special election for their choice, than by voting for judges along with other elective officers in November. But the result has been extremely disappointing. The party lines have been as strictly maintained as before, and last week in every circuit in the State—outside of Chicago, where the present circuit bench was reelected without opposition—Republicans and Democrats voted for candidates of their own political faith, just as they would have done if the election had been held at the same time as other elections in the fall. So little interest, however, is manifested in these special elections that it is even easier for the politicians to manipulate conventions and elect their special favorites than it would be in the case of a November election, while the expense of the business to the taxpayers is about a quarter of a million dollars, which would be saved if the Supreme and Circuit judges were chosen at the usual time, as is the case with judges of

the lower courts. The Legislature is urged to submit a Constitutional amendment doing away with the June election system, and it would seem as though the change ought to be made. The experience of Illinois with June elections for the judiciary is in the same line as that of this city with spring elections for Mayor years ago. One important election a year is as much as voters generally want or will attend to, and the true policy for those who want to secure the best judges or city officials is to have them elected at the usual time in November, but to separate the choice so far as possible from that of Federal officials. The Constitutional amendment which was pressed upon the New York Legislature at its last session proposed to accomplish this by making the elections of city officers come in the intermediate years between the Congressional elections. The reform was deferred through the refusal of the Legislature to endorse the project, but it is bound to come, sooner or later.

There is at last a promise that Ferdinand Ward will be brought to trial and his days of luxurious living in Ludlow Street Jail, at the expense of the people whom he robbed, be terminated. An indictment for grand larceny has been found against him by the Grand Jury, based upon Ward's alleged theft of his grip-sack of securities, amounting to about a million of dollars, from the vaults of the Marine Bank. Fish testified that Ward was allowed, because of his friendly and business relations with the bank, to visit the vaults where the grip-sack was, and that he took advantage of this privilege by walking off with the contents of the grip-sack, leaving the bank with no security for its heavy loans to him. The District Attorney has seized upon this point in Fish's testimony as the first opportunity which has presented itself for getting Ward into court on a criminal charge. He is at present in civil custody of the Sheriff, in default of \$500,000 bail which was demanded in the suit brought against him by the late J. Nelson Tappan, and cannot be reached on the two pending indictments against him for violation of the National Banking Law, because so long as he is in charge of the State authorities he cannot be made amenable to the laws of the United States. The new indictment, however, being for violation of State laws, can be tried while the civil suit is pending, as was done in the case of Tweed.

The trial of Ward on this indictment will be very interesting. It will bring out his side of the story of the relations between himself and Fish, and will probably lead to developments concerning the methods of this precious pair which will throw important light upon the mysteries of their memorable swindle. Few people are prepared to believe that Ward's "grand larceny" of the grip-sack was committed without the knowledge of Fish, and there are sceptical persons who think it was a joint theft planned by the two. If we can get them into court, pitted against each other, we are likely to secure, before the case ends, a great deal of valuable information. They ought to have been disposed of months ago, but Ward's counsel were shrewd enough to obstruct affairs with the old expedient of a

civil suit. There has been no such obstruction in Fish's path, and we are hopeful that the long delay in his case has about reached its limit.

While the depression of business continues in most parts of the country, it is pleasant to learn that there is one quarter where the people are already congratulating themselves upon the coming of good times and the assurance of still better. This is in the northwestern corner of the United States—the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington. Oregon especially is in high spirits over the situation and prospect. While the great wheat-growing States will have a short crop this year, and California less than half her usual surplus, Oregon's crop will be the largest ever known. The decreased exportation of grain from California will cheapen tonnage rates from the Columbia River country, and there is thus an excellent promise of good prices to the Oregon growers. The population of the State is growing at a very rapid pace. For ten weeks past the arrivals by rail, ocean, and wagon have averaged a thousand a week, and the tide slowly swells as the season progresses. The new comers are mostly Americans of the best class, who bring more or less money with them, and soon find satisfactory settlement. Portland, the metropolis of the State, is doing a larger and healthier business than ever before, and the *Oregonian* concludes a review of the present encouraging situation with a confident prediction of still better times in the near future.

The extent of the diversion from the ocean to the railroads of our exports to Mexico, of which we recently spoke, may be seen in the customs revenue reported from El Paso. The amount realized in the month of April last was \$98,145, as against \$34,482 in the same month of 1884. Yet this rapid increase in the business of the Central Railroad is not viewed with entire complacency by Mexican merchants, especially those outside of the capital. The provincial press, together with the opposition newspapers of the City of Mexico, is filled with protests against the iniquity of differential rates which, it is alleged, are ruining the domestic trade of the country. Raw cotton can be shipped from San Antonio or Galveston to Mexico City at the rate of 11½ cents a pound, while from Villa Lerdo the rate is 25½ cents. Cotton sheetings are carried from New York for \$44 a ton, while from the cotton mills of Durango the rate is \$63. Tallow from New York pays \$33 a ton, from El Paso \$55. Against such inequalities is urged the 46th article of the concession to the Central Company: "Freights shall always be adjusted with the most perfect equality. The company shall not concede to any one an advantage which is not conceded to all in the same circumstances." Under this section, and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to revise the rates of transportation every two years, the Government is urged to compel the railroad officials to place all shippers on an equality. The President has, in fact, appointed a commission to investigate the matter, and assures the aggrieved merchants that he will do everything possible for their relief.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President has not receded in the least from his position that worthy and faithful Chiefs of Divisions shall be safe in their places. Appeals have recently been made to him by the friends of chiefs who have been removed or threatened with removal. His replies have been clear and emphatic. He has said that the members of the Cabinet are bound by an understanding that no competent and deserving chief is to be removed. It is very necessary, in the President's opinion, that heads of departments shall be confident of the loyalty and ability of their chiefs, and that a serious doubt as to a man's fidelity or efficiency is ample excuse for his removal. He believes that no departure from these principles has been made.

Some of the active friends of civil-service reform in Washington claim to have obtained within the last few days new light on the President's reform policy in some very interesting directions. According to these gentlemen, the President's advocacy of a non-partisan civil service goes much further than even the most radical reformers have supposed. They assert that every act of the Administration which has been personally sanctioned by the President has been in accordance with these ideas. The President thinks that the protection of the Civil-Service Law should be eventually extended to many classes now exempt from its provisions. He does not believe that this should be ordered while nine-tenths of the employees of the Government are Republicans, and a large percentage of them appointed on political grounds.

The President has amended civil-service rule 9, relating to the examination of applicants for office, by inserting after the words "no person dismissed from the public service for misconduct," and before the words "shall be admitted to examination within two years thereafter," the following words: "And no person who has not been absolutely appointed or employed after probation."

President Cleveland has appointed Herbert F. Beecher Collector of Customs for Oregon and Washington Territory. He is a son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and a resident of Port Townsend, where he is engaged in the steamboat business. It is said that his father persistently refused to speak in behalf of his son's appointment, or to allow any other member of his family to do so.

Among the President's nominations on Tuesday was Henry C. Urner, to succeed Lot Wright as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio. He is a lawyer by profession and a resident of Cincinnati. He was formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce. Fred H. Marsh was nominated to succeed A. M. Jones as Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. He at present holds the office of Sheriff of Ogle County. This nomination is a snub to the "gang" which has controlled Chicago politics.

The Commission which has been investigating the workings of the Internal-Revenue Bureau has completed its report, and the result has been virtually approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The report will not be made public at present, and probably its entire scope will not become known until the end of the fiscal year, when most of the recommendations will go into effect. It is estimated that, if effect is given to the recommendations, the total annual cost of the collection of internal revenue will be reduced 30 per cent., and that the expense of the internal-revenue establishment in Washington will be reduced 25 per cent. Radical changes are proposed in the method of collecting the revenue, and an additional consolidation of districts is recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday received a strong protest against the continued coinage of the present silver dollar, which con-

tains the signature of almost every banking association and business man in the State of South Carolina. Among the signers are the Treasurer and the Comptroller-General of the State.

General Crook telegraphed the War Department on Saturday through General Pope that citizens have been killed by the Indians as follows: 7 in the Blue Mountains and around Aliva, 5 near Silver City, 2 near Old Camp Vincent, and 3 near Crafton, a total of 17. There may have been others killed, but there are no reliable data obtainable.

Minister Lothrop had a warm reception from the Michigan Legislature on Thursday. In a brief speech he thanked the members for the kind feeling they had expressed toward him.

John H. Aufdemorte, for seventeen years a confidential clerk in the United States Sub-Treasury in New Orleans, has absconded with Government money which may amount to \$50,000. He is supposed to be in Mexico.

Isaac Hibbs, Postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, has swindled the Government out of about \$50,000, by means of fraudulent money orders.

The Ohio Greenback-Labor party on Friday nominated a full State ticket, with J. W. Northrop for Governor.

At a meeting of the Tammany Committee of Twenty-four in this city on Wednesday evening resolutions were adopted declaring, "That the most complete harmony exists in the ranks of the Tammany Hall organization, and that we look forward with pleasure and gratification to the early return of the Hon. John Kelly to his place at the head of our organization." The resolutions were signed by the representatives of all the Assembly districts.

It is decided that the New Orleans Exhibition shall reopen in November. Enough money has been subscribed, and large numbers of exhibitors promise to return.

Governor Hill on Tuesday signed the bill to regulate the height of dwelling-houses in New York.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has decided to enforce vigorously the ordinance against gambling in that city.

The Hessian fly is reported to be ravaging the wheat in Kansas and Maryland.

The statue of "The Pilgrim," erected by the New England Society in Central Park, near the Grand Drive, was formally unveiled at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. George William Curtis delivered a commemorative address.

It was announced on Wednesday that Richard S. Scott, paying teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company of this city, had absconded with \$160,610 42. He had been employed for twenty years by the bank and had an excellent reputation. He has fled to Canada. It is believed that he is residing near Prescott, Ont. The bank's surplus unimpaired after the above loss is \$925,000.

It is now a little more than a year that Ferdinand Ward has been confined in Ludlow Street Jail. On Thursday he was brought to the bar in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city to plead to an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the first degree. His plea was not guilty, and his case was postponed until the 15th instant. More indictments were presented against him on Friday and Monday.

Ex-Governor Hale, of New Hampshire, failed on Saturday. It is reported that his liabilities may reach \$1,000,000.

The jury at Richmond which tried Cluverius for the murder of Lillian Madison, found him on Thursday night guilty of murder in the first degree.

Robert Treat Paine died in Brookline, Mass., on Wednesday, at the age of eighty. He was the grandson of the distinguished man of the same name who signed the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Paine was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1822, and was almost

the last survivor of that class. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1828, '33, and '34. During the greater part of his life he devoted his time to benevolent and scientific labors, chiefly in astronomy.

The Rev. Daniel Denison Whedon, D. D., LL.D., late editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, died at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Monday, aged 77.

FOREIGN.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking in East London on Wednesday evening, summarized the Tory policy of the future as follows: "For Ireland a return to the policy of Pitt, Peel, and Beaconsfield; a comprehensive revision of the present fiscal revenue arrangements; rigorous retrenchment in national finances; a reform of the procedure of the Commons by meeting earlier, rising earlier, and giving much larger power to the committees of the House; a large scheme of local reform for Ireland, England, and the metropolis; a comprehensive inquiry into the whole operation of Indian government; confirming British predominance in Egypt, and making a close alliance with the Sultan."

The House of Commons reassembled on Thursday. Mr. Gladstone announced on Friday that Russia and England had come to an agreement concerning the points of difference between them which were to be referred to arbitration. He also stated that the Governments of the two countries have likewise agreed upon the arbitrator. But as the person chosen for arbitrator has not yet been formally asked to accept, he was therefore unable to say further on the subject then.

The majority of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, led by Earl Spencer, would maintain the following provisions of the Irish Crimes Act: First, enabling a change of venue of a trial; second, giving power to try special cases with special jurors; third, giving power to try summarily for intimidation before two resident magistrates; fourth, giving power to conduct a preliminary secret examination. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham on Wednesday night, said the task of the new Parliament would be to give the widest possible self-government to Ireland consistent with the integrity of the empire, and to find a safe mean between separation, which would be disastrous to Ireland and dangerous to England, and excessive centralization, which would impede legislation.

The British Cabinet on Friday discussed Irish coercion for two hours, but failed to reach an agreement. Earl Spencer, in a recent interview with Mr. Gladstone, stated that an irreducible minimum of coercion he considered indispensable for governing Ireland. He showed by his absence from the council that he was determined there should be no compromise. Mr. Gladstone asked Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke to accede to Earl Spencer's full demands for one year. The excitement in Ministerial circles over the crisis became intense.

On Friday evening in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone announced the following as the order of Government business: The second reading of the budget, on Monday; the consideration of the Scotch Crofters' Bill and the bill for the renewal of the Irish Crimes Act, remodelled, on Thursday, and the introduction and consideration of an Irish Land Purchase Bill as soon as possible.

Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons on Friday afternoon that the extra duty on spirits and beer had been fixed at a shilling a gallon. This was a reduction, he said, which would involve a loss to the public revenue of \$1,500,000 per annum. The additional duty on beer, the Chancellor said, would be retained until May 31, 1886, and no other changes in the budget would be made.

Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons on Monday evening that the Government had decided not to refund to the taxpayers the amount of the increased duty on spirits paid over and above the extra shilling per gallon finally decided on, because consumers had been charged higher rates after the announcement of the original increase. Mr. Childers moved the second reading of the budget, and in his supporting speech explained that, of the total increase in the beer and spirits duties, England pays seven-ninths, Scotland one-ninth, and Ireland one-ninth. The Conservatives denounced the increased duty on spirits, asserting that the amount needed could have been raised by increasing the duty on tea or wine. Mr. Gladstone in his reply said he thought that the Opposition were creating a precedent which they would regret when they came into power again. The previous reduction of wine duties had a beneficial effect in preventing adulteration and increasing the trade many millions annually. It would be most impolitic to increase the wine duty, unless under the most extreme pressure. The Opposition cavilled at the mode of raising the money without suggesting an alternative. Tea would require an additional tax of 3d. per pound to produce the same amount, thus raising the duty 75 per cent. on an innocent beverage. The Government had to choose between alcoholic liquors and tea and sugar. They would accept the issue of the vote as one of life or death, and did not envy those who, if they gained a victory, would have to bear the consequences. Mr. Gladstone's remarks were received with prolonged cheers. The Government was defeated on a motion for the second reading of the budget by a vote of 264 to 252. Tremendous excitement was caused by the announcement of the result. Mr. Gladstone immediately adjourned the House.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon, and, after a thorough discussion, it was decided to resign. When Parliament met, Mr. Gladstone said the Cabinet thought they were under obligation to submit a dutiful communication to the Queen. It would be premature on his part to enter into particulars concerning the nature of that communication just now. As a few days must elapse before the result of that communication could be arrived at, he moved the adjournment of the House until Friday. This was carried. Mr. Gladstone's bearing was dignified and even cheerful, and his reception was highly demonstrative.

The crisis produced a general depression of the London stock market. The effect of the resignation on the negotiations with Russia may be very serious. It is believed that the Conservatives will assume office.

Sir Peter Lumsden arrived in London on Saturday. He is severely censured for talking freely on the way about the Afghan dispute, but lays the blame upon the reporters. A Tory ovation has been talked of.

Great excitement was caused in St. Petersburg on Saturday by the announcement of the *Novosti* (newspaper) that it had been privately informed from the Caucasus that the Amir of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman, had been murdered by his suite. It is said that the murder took place in Persia, where the Amir was at the time travelling, and that Ayub Khan, the deposed Amir, will be his successor. Abdurrahman Khan, who in the summer of 1880 was acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Amir of Kabul, had long been an exile in Turkestan. He is the lineal representative of Dost Mohammed, the founder of the Barakzai dynasty, and is the eldest son of Afzul Khan, a half brother of the late Amir Shir Ali. It is believed that Abdurrahman was born about 1830. Nothing confirmatory of his reported death has been received in London, and the rumor is not credited.

The English troops will leave Assuan about the middle of June for Cairo at the rate of 1,500 a week. The rebels have occupied

Korti, and it is expected that they will advance upon Dongola when the English have gone. The Guards have been ordered to remain at Alexandria for the present.

Mr. Phelps, United States Minister to Great Britain, was the principal guest of the evening at the dinner given in London on Wednesday night to the judges by Lord Mayor Fowler at the Mansion House. Mr. Phelps, in responding to a toast, said that he had no such claims to the hospitalities of Englishmen as his predecessor, Mr. Lowell, had established, and, therefore, the flattering reception that had been accorded him was all the more gratifying. He ascribed the warmth of his welcome to the natural and abiding love between Englishmen and Americans, which was fostered and constantly broadened and deepened by their great international intercourse. Those present and the press of the country warmly praise Mr. Phelps's speech. The *Times* says he spoke with a grace of diction and an elevation of tone that proved him fitted to fill Mr. Lowell's place, as well socially as officially. He will be the medium of bringing English and American bars and benches together in other modes than by their partnership in law-books and axioms.

The Corporation of London will present ex-President Arthur with an address and a gold casket upon his expected visit to London, and the Lord Mayor will give a reception.

Oxford University will on June 9 confer the degree of D.D. on the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston.

The first part of Mr. John Ruskin's autobiography has appeared. In the preface he says: "I have written frankly and garrulously of what gives me joy to remember, passing in total silence things which give me no pleasure in reviewing. My mother's influence in moulding my character was conspicuous. She forced me to learn daily long chapters of the Bible by heart. To that discipline and patient, accurate resolve I owe not only much of my general power of taking pains, but the best part of my taste for literature."

The slander case of Charles W. Adams against Lord Coleridge has been compromised. The terms of the settlement are these: The Lord Chief Justice settles an income of £600 yearly on his daughter, Mildred, on the occasion of her marriage to Mr. Adams, and the legal disputes are to be referred to arbitration.

James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S., the celebrated Scotch surgeon, is dead, in his ninety-second year.

Sir Julius Benedict, the musician and composer, died in London on Friday. He was born at Stuttgart, November 27, 1804, and at an early age showed much musical talent. From 1821 to 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen, on Weber's recommendation, he was engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna. His first opera was produced at Naples in 1827 and was not successful. He went to England for the first time in 1835. In 1836 he undertook the direction of Opera Buffa in London, at the Lyceum. His operetta "Un Anno ed un Giorno" was well received. After this he turned his attention to the English musical stage. "The Gypsy's Warning," his first English opera, was produced in 1838, and was a remarkable success. He visited this country in 1850 with Jenny Lind. His most popular opera, the "Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden in 1862. The oratorio "St. Peter," his last choral work, was written expressly for the Birmingham festival of 1870, and is considered by far his best composition. "Graziella," a cantata, was performed at Birmingham in 1882. Queen Victoria conferred on him the honor of knighthood on March 24, 1871. He received many other honors and decorations from European sovereigns.

By an explosion of fire-damp in a Durham (Eng.) colliery on Wednesday, twenty-two miners lost their lives.

The winner of the Derby at Epsom Downs on Wednesday was Lord Hastings's bay colt Melton. He was the favorite in the betting, and was ridden by the famous jockey Fred Archer. Captain C. Bowling's bay colt Paradox secured second place, and Mr. Childwick's bay colt Royal Hampton third place.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday resumed the discussion of the report of the Committee of the Initiative advising the rejection of the motion to impeach the entire Ferry Ministry. M. Brisson, Prime Minister, speaking for the present Government, urged the House to accept the report of the Committee. To reject the report now, on the eve of a general election, would be a useless proceeding. Such action would but reopen a discussion that could only result in dividing the Republican party. The impeachment motion was rejected by a vote of 322 to 153. The scene in the Chamber during the debate was exceedingly stormy.

The Paris *République Française*, in what seemed to be an "inspired" editorial, on Friday, said: "France demands that the equal rights of all European Powers in Egypt be recognized and secured, so that no Power shall be able to interfere alone."

It is asserted that the manuscripts left by Victor Hugo will fill ten volumes. Three of them will be prose and poetry; the others notes and letters written during his exile.

The treaty of peace between France and China was signed on Tuesday.

Letters from Saigon, the capital of French Cochinchina, state that the Cambodian revolutionists against French authority have, with the King's secret support, attacked Namwang, the capital of Cambodia, and driven the European residents from the city. The refugees were sheltered on board a French ship which lay in the Me-Kong River.

A Spanish Government commission has declared Asiatic cholera epidemic in the province of Valencia.

It is asserted that there have been eleven cases of Asiatic cholera and two deaths in Madrid.

Prince Bismarck, in replying recently to a number of petitions from the Eastern Provinces of Prussia in favor of a bi-metallic standard for the coinage of money, said that the question was being studied by competent authorities, and that the Government would await their report before taking action.

The Russian Council of the Empire, at its session on Wednesday, discussed the question of an increase of the tariff. Although nothing of a definite nature was done, the general conclusion was that the increase of the duties on most of the importations should be 20 per cent.

A cyclone disastrous in its consequences struck Aden, Arabia, on Wednesday. The damage done is estimated at \$250,000.

The report that Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, had been captured at Fort Assiniboine is incorrect. He has arrived at Fort Benton, Montana.

A courier arrived at Battleford on Thursday from the front. He reported that General Strange had had three engagements, in the last of which one man was killed and three wounded. Big Bear sent a flag of truce to General Middleton, but the bearer was killed by a shell. Big Bear was reported to be fleeing northward.

The news reached Winnipeg on Sunday that General Middleton had marched against Big Bear on June 4. The latter fled, dividing his men in two forces. One division, containing 300 men, was met by Captain Steele's force of police, numbering 100, and, after a severe skirmish, was routed. The Indians escaped over a large creek. General Middleton is in pursuit. A number of the prisoners with Big Bear have escaped.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

WHATEVER may be thought about the wisdom of this country's maintaining a diplomatic system, there can be no question that, so long as it is continued, it ought to be fairly representative of the whole nation. For many years this has not been the case, since one section of the Union has practically monopolized all diplomatic places. When the Republicans went out of power last March, not only was every first-class foreign mission filled by a man from the North, but among all the sixteen envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary only two, the Ministers to Mexico and to the United States of Colombia, had been appointed from the South, while of the forty officials who filled the places of ministers-resident, *chargés-d'affaires*, and consuls-general, only five came from below the old Mason and Dixon's line. In other words, of the important places in the diplomatic service forty-nine were occupied by men from the North, and only seven from the South, while these seven were all second or third-rate.

The new Administration has done well to put an end to this most glaring and unjust one-sidedness. The four first-class missions were originally divided equally between the two parts of the country, the North receiving the English and German and the South the French and Russian, though the doubt as to Mr. Lawton's eligibility resulted in the last-named place also going to a Northern man. Of the twelve ministers plenipotentiary thus far appointed six are from each section, while of the nine new ministers resident six are from the North and three from the South. In all, seventy appointments of various sorts have been made in the diplomatic and consular service, of which thirty-eight have been from the North and thirty-two from the "Solid South." This almost exactly answers to the relative populations of the two sections, while the wiping out of the old sectional line rescues this branch of the Government from the reproach of representing but one part of the country.

The Blaine organs have had a great deal to say the last few weeks about the "wholesale changes" which have been made in the foreign offices, and many people have doubtless got the impression that the State Department has been demoralizing the service by indiscriminate removals. So far is this from the truth that a comparison between the early weeks of the Garfield and the Cleveland Administrations actually shows a greater number of changes, in that portion of the service which should be outside the range of American politics, during the brief period of Blaine's undisputed reign as "Premier" before Garfield's assassination, than under Bayard, although the Republican Secretary found the places already filled by adherents of his own party, while the Democratic chief could discover scarcely a representative of his party in any foreign office.

It is conceded by all fair-minded men that a new Administration is entitled to fill the chief diplomatic posts with men in hearty sympathy with its purposes. An entire change in the personnel of our foreign ministries after the

4th of March might, therefore, have been expected, and would be justifiable. As a matter of fact, however, instead of any indecent haste about such proper changes, three months after the Democrats came into control of the State Department, no less than nine of the thirty foreign missions are still to be filled by the new régime. While the justice of changes in the missions is obvious, every consideration of sound public policy dictates that the incumbents of consulates should not be ousted every time a new administration takes command at Washington. The argument against such changes is all the stronger when the new Administration is of the same political faith as its predecessor. Yet the statistics show that the Garfield Administration, whose election maintained in control the same party which had held the reins for twenty years, made more changes in the consulships than the Cleveland Administration, which restores to power a party that has scarcely had a foreign—or, for that matter, a domestic—office for a quarter of a century. Thus far only twenty-nine consuls have been appointed since Cleveland was inaugurated, while thirty-seven changes in such offices were made by Blaine during Garfield's brief Administration.

As the whole number of consulates in 1881 was only about 180, it will be seen that a full fifth of the men whom Blaine found in office appointed by Secretaries of his own party were discharged within four months for the sole purpose of paying off political debts. Anybody familiar with the names of working politicians during the years preceding 1881 will recognize at a glance the motives which dictated the appointment of nearly all the consuls whose commissions were signed between the 4th of March and the day when Garfield was shot. The purely political basis upon which foreign appointments were made—openly confessed when such a man as Kilpatrick was sent to represent the United States in Chili, and Hurlbut was allowed to bring disgrace upon the country as Minister to Peru—ruled in the changes among the consulates, hardly one of which was not for the worse.

Mr. Bayard's administration of the State Department has been by no means beyond criticism. The lack of knowledge of Italian politics displayed in choosing a man of Keiley's record as Minister at Rome was remarkable, while the notion that the ancient Court at Vienna would welcome a man whom Italy was unwilling to receive, was scarcely less so. But as a rule the foreign missions have been well filled. The average level of our representatives at London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg has seldom if ever been higher than it will be with Phelps, McLane, Pendleton, and Lothrop. The consul-generalships have been given to good men, with the exception of that at Melbourne, which the Administration was tricked into bestowing upon a worthless fellow by persons in whom it had a right to confide. The new consuls have been, as a rule, men qualified for their places. But the most creditable thing about Mr. Bayard's course is the deliberation and moderation which he has shown in making appointments in this branch of the service. Actions speak louder than words here, and the fact that Mr. Bayard has made fewer changes thus far than Mr. Blaine did in a

corresponding period, when one considers the tremendous pressure for office upon the first Democratic Secretary of State in twenty-five years, goes far to show his fidelity to his professions in favor of civil-service reform.

Mr. Bayard, like Mr. Cleveland, appears to comprehend a fact which too many Democrats do not yet appreciate. This is the fact that the country has made a great advance during the past four years in its demands regarding the foreign service. The public will not endure now from a Democratic administration what it accepted as a necessary part of politics under the Republicans. Mr. Blaine's prompt removal of a fifth of the consuls when there had been no change in parties, is evidence that he would have made short work of the other four-fifths if he had succeeded a Secretary of the other party; but the country would not stand from Mr. Bayard in 1885 the logical completion of Mr. Blaine's work in 1881. The policy which has been pursued regarding the foreign appointments is, all things considered, a strong proof of the Administration's fidelity to the pledges upon which it secured power.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE SOLDIERS.

THE passage of the bill by the Massachusetts Legislature exempting soldiers and sailors from the operation of the Civil-Service Law of that State is being used to some extent by the enemies of the reform, as an indication that the popular sentiment in its favor is not as strong as it has been supposed to be, even in States like Massachusetts. Some have been so much impressed by it as to fear that it might have some effect on President Cleveland's determination in executing the Federal Civil-Service Act. The answer to this is, that we have yet to see anywhere the success of a direct attack on the competitive system. Such attacks have been made, but they have invariably failed, and have never been led by politicians of any weight or respectability. They have usually been the work of small demagogues who find difficulty in keeping themselves before the public. In fact, there has been no more remarkable phenomenon in politics in recent years than the rapid diminution in the number of politicians of note who are willing to avow themselves enemies of the new mode of appointment and admirers of the spoils system. This need not be ascribed—in fact, we dare say that in a large number of cases it cannot be ascribed—to real change of opinion. It is, however, quite certain that, in nearly all cases, it indicates a belief that the reform is growing in favor with the voters. It is very rare nowadays to meet among politicians holders of unpopular opinions or supporters of unpopular systems. When politicians favor a thing, it is pretty certain that they think it a good thing, in the low as well as in the high sense of the term, to favor; and when they say anything it is, as a rule, pretty certain that they do not believe it has much popular support. In other words, we should to-day have neither the Federal Civil-Service Law, nor that of either New York or Massachusetts, if legislators were not convinced that the change was called for by a growing public sentiment, and that its opponents would be punished for their opposition at the polls.

That anything has occurred to shake the

President's belief in the competitive system, we believe, and indeed we may say we know, to be untrue. On the contrary, it is right to assert that he is to-day more of a civil-service reformer than when he came into office, and more determined than ever to extend the operation of the new system, when he gets relief from the present "pressure." And one of the strongest reasons for his upholding and extending it is, that it is emphatically a popular system, that through it for the first time the Government service is thrown open to the people, and especially that portion of the people which is poor, and has no "influence," and does not "work" in politics. It gives the workingman's son, for the first time in American history, a chance to get a place under the Government without asking a favor of any great man, or even knowing a great man. It puts a check on that terrible degradation of the national character which was caused by the rapid growth of the army of political solicitors, dependents, and henchmen. Nothing is more un-American or more dangerous to free government than the existence of such a class, and it was a class which, under the spoils system, was increasing with alarming rapidity. Our Senators at Washington, as well as some members of the House, were, under it, rapidly taking the place of the Roman patricians, with a huge tribe of clients and freedmen at their heels, dependent on their favor for comfort and often for a livelihood. In fact, we were gradually building up an aristocracy only surpassed in baseness by a plutocracy. President Cleveland sees this as clearly as anybody. In other words, he is a genuine American, and, besides this, in his habits of thought is a modern business man, who hates humbug, and phrases, and disguises.

The explanation of the attempts to exempt soldiers and sailors from the operation of the civil-service rules is to be found in the exhaustion of the previous modes of capturing or placating what is called "the soldier element" in the voting population. For some years after the war this was done by imagining the existence of a body of persons who were aiming at the withdrawal of the pensions, and denouncing them vigorously in the party platforms. Nobody knew exactly who these persons were, but the soldiers and sailors were given to understand that the party managers had their eyes on them, and would at the proper time frustrate their knavish tricks. Afterward, when this device began to grow stale, the plan of increasing the number of pensioners and making pensions easier to get was resorted to, and persisted in until the present law was passed, which offers a pension to nearly everybody who has heard a shot fired in war. Under it, indeed, it is difficult for a soldier or sailor to avoid being pensioned, so that there is not much more to be done for "the soldier element" in that direction.

Under these circumstances, the passage of the civil-service acts in this State and in Massachusetts was a real godsend to those who cultivate or stand in fear of the soldiers and sailors. It promised them what was very difficult to find, something to offer to this class of voters—namely, exemption from examination as a condition of getting office. The soldiers and sailors were already, under the law, entitled to a preference in all cases of equali-

ty in answering, but this was something apparently much better—namely, relief from answering altogether. Of course a moment's reflection would show that the thing was conceived in humbug, and would do the soldiers and sailors no good in practice; but politicians do not expect their schemes to be analyzed closely by those for whose benefit they appear to be intended. On its face it would seem as if the exemption would lead to an equitable distribution of offices among those who have served in the army and navy and are dependent on their labor for a livelihood, but in reality it will do nothing of the kind. It will simply enable politicians to thrust into office that portion of the "soldier element" which "works" in politics, and likes the occupation of a "heeler" or henchman. It will, in fact, take away from the respectable and intelligent soldier the chance of entering the service which the civil-service examinations would give him, for the places he might have got will be filled by the generally worthless favorites of the politicians.

THE WINE INDUSTRY.

It is estimated that the quantity of wine produced annually in all the civilized countries of the world is 2,485,829 gallons. Of this, France produces nearly one-third. Seven years ago wine-making, owing to the ravages of the phylloxera, seemed in danger of extinction in France. To-day she has within one-fifth of as many acres of vineyards as before the plague set in. Moreover, large quantities of new land are being turned into vineyards by people who believe that the late troubles were in part due to the wearing out of the old soils. If this movement continues at the same ratio as during the last ten years, France will have next year under vine culture not simply 6,214,572 acres, as before the phylloxera plague, but probably 7,500,000 acres. It must be remembered, too, that a great increase—though perhaps not as great as this—is going on in the wine production of Italy, Spain, Austria (including Hungary), Greece, Algeria, and the United States. The consequence is, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, that the wine-growers are threatened with just the same kind of crisis as that through which the corn and wheat-growers of the Old World are passing—that is, they are in danger of finding more wine on their hands than they can sell, while the cost of growing vines has in France greatly increased, owing to the precautions which have now to be taken against insects and disease. A large number of wine growers in France have taken the most radical, but the most expensive precaution of all, that of planting American vines instead of the French—the American being the only one which has thus far shown ability to defy the phylloxera without artificial aids. There were about 125,000 acres planted with American vines in 1884. Next year it is thought there will be 250,000 acres; but this means a great outlay of capital.

Great efforts were made in Italy, Spain, and Greece, while France was suffering from the phylloxera, to take her place in the wine markets of the world, which the French endeavored to resist by importing foreign wines, especially

those of Spain and Italy, and reexporting them as French wines. But they suffered seriously in the struggle, and undoubtedly would permanently lose ground if their foreign rivals were not themselves beginning to experience the French plagues. The phylloxera has transferred itself to Spain and Italy and Portugal, so that the production of wine in these countries is not likely to increase in the old ratio. M. Leroy-Beaulieu is not afraid of any very rapid increase in this country, because, he says, "Americans cannot be taught to drink wine."

The greatest enemy of the French wine-grower now, however, is, according to him, the foreign falsifier and adulterator. He gives a most dolorous account of the very flourishing manufacture of French wines which goes on in Hamburg, where German wine dealers advertise and sell large quantities of Lafitte, Latour, Margaux, and indeed all the finer brands of French wine, made out of German red wines at ridiculously low prices. They sell, for instance, a cask of Château Lafitte which, if genuine, would cost in France \$400, for \$26. But the truth is, that it is the French themselves who have taught foreigners the art of counterfeiting wine, and it is poetic justice that they themselves should suffer from it. There is at Cote one of the greatest wine factories in the world, where with the coarse Roussillon wines as a basis, any wine you call for is got up, and sold dirt cheap. During the years, too, of the phylloxera plague the adulterating industry was carried on in France on an enormous scale. The exports of every variety of French wine continued to be as large as ever, and there was no rise in price. But the importations from Italy, Hungary, and Spain were as large as the exports, and these were doctored by the French themselves into any brand of French wine for which there was a demand.

It is not, however, at all likely that the wine growers of Europe will ever have to contend with the kind of glut from which the wheat growers and cotton manufacturers are now suffering. The consumption of wine by the population of civilized countries is exceedingly small as compared with their consuming capacity, and the amount of wine a man can dispose of is, unhappily, not nearly as well marked as the amount of clothing and food he can use. The consumers of whiskey and brandy, whose number is enormous both in this country and Europe, offer a new field to the enterprise of the wine grower such as no other manufacturer has within reach. In fact, his greatest enemy is the temperance reformer, but he is not wholly an enemy, for there are few temperance advocates who are not willing to compromise with the whiskey drinker on claret or hock. Beer is the most powerful competitor that wine has to contend with, and has invaded even the French market very seriously. Which will get the upper hand as a popular cheap drink in this as well as some European countries, is still doubtful.

"THE DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH."

THE Chamber of Commerce last week discussed and passed Mr. Dodge's excellent resolution advising its members to adopt in their

business the custom of closing on Saturday at 1 o'clock from June 1st till September, which has been so successful in England. Mr. Jesup supported it on the ground that it disposed of or neutralized the argument in favor of opening the libraries and museums on Sunday, that the clerks have no other day on which they can visit them. But this argument is, after all, not by any means the principal one. The chief one is that the views of a small minority of the Christian world as to what constitutes "desecration of the Sabbath" ought not to prevail in the management of public institutions, and that the clerks and workmen are, or ought to be, in the matter of Sabbath-keeping, sole judges of their duty. In other words, every man should consult his own conscience in making his choice among different modes—in themselves harmless—of passing the first day of the week, and should not have his choice restricted by the workings of other men's consciences.

The law which forbids ordinary and unnecessary labor on Sunday is really a sanitary regulation, beneficial to health, and through the health to the morals of the community. But all attempts, direct or indirect, either by legislation or otherwise, to control the choice of adults as regards innocent modes of spending Sunday are mischievous in the extreme. In the first place, they prejudice workmen against the whole class to which Mr. Jesup belongs—that is, the class which believes in passing Sunday in the old Puritan way, in religious exercises or religious meditation, and in abstinence from all amusement or recreation, and they thus lessen the influence and authority of this class on other matters. This we hold to be a real misfortune, because there is no more useful, self-sacrificing, and public-spirited class in the community. We are largely indebted to it for nearly everything the city possesses in the way of libraries and museums, as well as other good things, and it is, therefore, a public misfortune to have the ears of the masses closed against its advice in general, because its advice in one particular savors of intolerance or spiritual arrogance. No sober, intelligent, and industrious workman or clerk—that is, no man whose tastes and intelligence make him desire to pass his Sunday in a museum or library—likes to be told by Mr. Jesup or Mr. Prime that he does not know how to pass his Sunday, that he needs restraint to prevent his passing it improperly or wrongly. There are very few who will not resent it, and, in consequence of it, he come slower to listen to these gentlemen in matters on which their authority is unquestionably high. In fact, it is in our day hopeless to try to put restrictions on freedom of conscience as to the mode of passing Sunday, any more than as to the obligation of going to church. Men will have their liberty in both, and the wise course for those who love the old Puritan Sabbath is to recommend it as much as possible through their own tolerance, and charity, and example, and impose it as little as possible on others through rules and regulations.

We must remember, too, that what Mr. Jesup and other good men consider "desecration of the Sabbath" is not so considered by the great majority of the Christian world. Protestants of Continental Europe have never held

his view. The way people look at the Sabbath, like the way they look at so many other things, seems to depend largely on education and custom. The late Count Gasparin, as spiritually minded and religious a man as ever breathed, shortly before his death, talking with an American friend about President Lincoln, expressed in strong terms his sense of the pain it caused him that Mr. Lincoln should have been at the theatre when he was killed, but not because, like so many religious people in America, he objected to theatre-going. It was because Lincoln went on the evening of Good Friday, a day which Continental Calvinists "keep" with great solemnity, but to which an American Presbyterian pays no attention whatever. Count Gasparin, on the other hand, would not have had the smallest objection to taking a ride, or visiting a library or museum, on Sunday, or going to a public promenade after church hours. A New England divine of considerable eminence has told us of the surprise, and at the same time of the profitable lesson in tolerance and charity, which he received when he first went to Berlin and delivered his letter of introduction to a leading German theologian, whose learning and piety he had long admired. It was on Saturday when he called, and he did not find the theologian at home, but he got a note from him the same evening making an appointment with him on Sunday in a well-known beer garden, where they met accordingly and had a most edifying talk across the mugs of beer and tobacco smoke.

The danger there is for some minds in trying to apply the letter of the Bible to the solution of modern social problems was well illustrated in the opposition to Mr. Dodge's resolution by Mr. Isaac Phillips, who held that the proposed half-holiday would be wrong, because the commandment says, "Six days shalt thou labor." He had in fact discovered in the Commandment which only binds Mr. Jesup to pass Sunday in religious exercises and in abstinence from mundane pleasures, a positive prohibition of any other holiday or half-holiday. So that, according to the Phillips theory, breaking off work on Saturday would be as much a "desecration" of that day as working on Sunday would be of the Sabbath. People are best saved from these vagaries by asking themselves, when any change in social usage is proposed, whether it will make men and women healthier, happier, more refined in their pleasures, higher in their standards and ideals of life, and wider in their mental horizon. If they satisfy themselves on this point, they may feel well assured they have got nearer to God's will in the matter than ninety-nine out of one hundred of them can ever get by trying feats of hermeneutics on the Bible.

UNSURPASSED ENGLISH.

A MEMOIR of Onocool Chunder Moorkerjee, who died in 1871, one of the judges of the "High Court" of India—its highest tribunal—was published at Calcutta, shortly after his death, by a nephew. A copy of the third edition, issued last year, has come into our hands, and we greatly regret that we cannot give it *in toto* (as the author would say) in these columns. But such space as we can afford we gladly devote to the most remarkable passages of this verbatim reprint, though the preface states that "the first edition of this humble and unassuming treatise

was assailed on all sides by native and European papers." For our part, we find it highly amusing and interesting.

The subject of this little volume was unmistakably a really admirable man, who, "by dint of wide energy and perseverance, erected a vantage ground above the common level of his countrymen—nay, stood with the rare, barring few on the same level with him, and sat arrayed in majestic glory, viewing with unparalleled and mute rapture his friends and admirers lifting up their hands with heartfelt glee and laudation for his success in life." "His father died when he was very young, and the large estate which he had bequeathed to his children was gradually squandered away by his eldest brother in unfortunate blind bargains and speculations. The family was threatened with Baricide feast. . . . Onocool Chunder was pressed by his mother to search for an employment. . . . 'All love the womb that their first beings bred,' and Justice Moorkerjee was not out of the pale of it." And his nephew, enlarging on this topic, after some rather surprising remarks on child-bearing, reminds us that "there cannot be a greater instance of self-denial than a mother endures during the whole existence of her offspring. Nothing in the world can make her facetious when her child is not so, and nothing in the world can make her lugubrious when her child is not so. . . . Ergo, on the contrary, a mother is loved and respected in every age."

Ergo, on the contrary, "the late Hon'ble Moorkerjee could no longer sit at home"; he "saw that an effort was necessary, and an effort he did make." He applied for a "Nazirship," and served for five years under three successive magistrates, each of whom, "as he left the magistracy, gave him a certificate testifying to the excellence of his character and his *cui bono* in the post he held." Meantime an English judge became acquainted with him and interested in him, and advised that he should "be nurtured for the bar"; and "Onocool Chunder began to study law, for none can be great *Impromptu*!" And in 1855, when he was twenty-six years old, he joined the bar of the Sudder Court. "It is impossible to describe the oblation with which he contemplated this change in his position." "His first business, on making an income, was to extricate his family from the difficulties in which it had lately been enwrapped, and to restore happiness and sunshine to those sweet and well-beloved faces on which he had not seen the soft and fascinating beams of a simpler for many a grim-visaged year."

In 1869 a discussion arose between Mr. Moorkerjee, who was what, in Indian parlance, is called a "Pleader," and a Mr. Mone Mahone Ghose, a barrister "fresh from England," on a point which had never been raised before, namely, the Pleader's right, when engaged conjointly in a case, to have precedence over the barrister in arguing the case, if he (the Pleader) were the best prepared and the senior. The judges before whom the question was brought gave decision in favor of the barristers.

"Justice Moorkerjee [he was not "Justice" till two years afterward] was now stung to the quick for the first time of his life, and returned to his chamber malcontent. On the next day he received a letter from the Chief Justice (Sir Barnes Peacock) asking him to become Advocate of the High Court. He thought that if he accepted the offer, he, being senior to many barristers, would have the pre-audience to many; but, on the other hand, he would thereby leave to go to wreck his hope of becoming a Judge, and would also leave his brother Pleaders to opprobrium. Accordingly, he held a meeting in the bar-library for determining whether he should accept the offer. After a heated discussion, all the pleaders and *roce* said 'No!' And the Hon'ble Moorkerjee did nill the offer politely."

A few weeks after this incident his eldest

brother died, and "now Hon'ble Moorkerjee was once again thrown into the peck of troubles." In the same summer he "was attacked with a doloriferous boil"; but in the autumn he "felt himself much emendatory in his health." The next year he was offered and accepted a seat in the Legislative Council of Bengal. "This was the first time (and in the case of the Hon'ble Moorkerjee) that we see a Pleader of the High Court taking a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, solely by the dint of his own legal weapon, and he was an *au fait*, and therefore undoubtedly a transcendental lure to the Council. . . . The selection in Justice Moorkerjee was most judicious and tip-top." But within the year he resigned his seat in the Council to accept a seat on the Bench.

"This was a *desideratum* to him. The hope which he so long hatched at last yielded him what he hankered after, and in seven-league boots. 'True hope is swift and flies with swallows' wings'; and he might have justly said: *Veni, vidi, vici!* The law study to which he had devoted so long his midnight hours, with indefatigable ardour and the zeal of a martyr, yielded him fruits most sacchariferous and wished for, *position, respect, and wealth.* . . . His elevation created a catholic rapture throughout the dominion under the benign and fostering sceptre of great Albanian."

He had, however, but short enjoyment of his success. Within eight months, one day after delivering a judgment in court, "he felt a slight headache, which gradually aggravated and became so uncontrollable that he left like a toad under a harrow"; and sent

"to inform or apprise Justice Jackson with whom he was sitting on the same Bench of his indisposition, which will cause him to be absent from the Bench for that day,—and who knew to EVERNESS! . . . All the well-known doctors of Calcutta . . . did what they could do, with their puissance and knack of medical knowledge, but it proved after all as if to milk the ram! His wife and children had not the mournful consolation to hear his last words, he remained *sotto voce* for a few hours and then went to God at about 6 p. m. The doctors all . . . [were] with tears in their eyes, [we must, most regretfully, greatly abridge] his wife . . . shrieked bitterly, . . . his children did *fondre en larmes*, . . . his friends . . . departed broken-hearted, . . . his servants cried out. . . . The house presented a second Babel or a pretty kettle of fish."

But it is not merely mirth that these pages excite when read unbrokenly. There is a very touching short conversation reported in this comical style, which the Judge had with a friend after his seizure, reminding him, "I have told you about fifteen days ago that my time was very near to its close, and my father went to reside with the morning stars at about this age of mine." And the whole impression of his life is most agreeable. "He was a faithful Hindoo," and "the Hon'ble Moorkerjee did bleed freely, but he was not a leviathan on the ocean of liberality; . . . the mode of assignment of his charities was to such men as we truly wish and recommend and exsuscitate enthusiastically. He used to give monthly something to . . . many relicts who had no hobbard-hoy even to support them, and had no other source of sustenance left to them by their consort." Among other details of his personal appearance our author says:

"When a boy he was filamentous; but gradually he became plump as a partridge. . . . His dress was unaffected—he used to wear *Dhotee* and *Chadur* on all occasions except when going to court, office, or to see any European gentleman, or attending any European party. And even on going to see a *Nautch* or something of the like I have never seen him in a dress fine as a carrot fresh scraped, but *esto perpetuum* in Pantaloon and in satin or broad-cloth Chapkan, with a Tootie well quadrated to the dress."

We can easily believe and understand that "when the Hon'ble Onocool Chunder Moorkerjee left this earth all wept for him, and all Bengal was in lachrymation—and more I shall

say, that even the learned Judges of the High Court heaved sighs and closed it on its Appellate and Original Sides."

BRITISH HOME POLITICS.

LONDON, May 25.

IN England, a registration bill comes after a franchise bill as naturally as plum pudding after roast beef. We have an excessively complicated and cumbrous system of registering voters, which is always needing to be cobbled up after a change in the franchise and the constituencies; and on this occasion there was the more need for a measure because the ordinary process of registration has to be quickened in order that a general election may be held before the end of the present year. Nothing less interesting than a registration bill can well be imagined; it is full of details which hardly anybody understands, and in which even a draftsman can find no pleasure. But three discussions arose upon this bill which were so instructive, so indicative of features in our present political condition and prospects, that I cannot do better than present some account of them. It is not always in the large questions, the great party debates, that we find the best illustrations of the tendencies that are beginning to move men's minds, and destined before long to show an irresistible force.

The first of these debates turned on a very trivial question, whether undergraduates in the universities who have reached the age of twenty-one should be permitted to vote at Parliamentary elections. A clause in the Reform Act of 1832 declared, as respects England, that the occupation of rooms in a college should not confer a vote. No such prohibition existed in Ireland, and accordingly there the occupants of rooms in Trinity College, Dublin, both graduates and undergraduates, voted in respect of their rooms. As they nearly all voted against the Parnellite party, the latter determined to take this opportunity of disfranchising the undergraduates, and moved an amendment to that effect in the Irish Registration Bill. This amendment was lost, whereupon they moved, in the English Registration Bill, which came on later, the repeal of the clause above mentioned in the Act of 1832, alleging that since Irish college residents were to have votes, English college residents ought to have votes also. The Government at first opposed the proposal, but finding it advocated by their Liberal supporters, who wished the graduates resident in colleges to have votes, and by the Tories, they gave way, and the clause was struck out. A further amendment was then proposed, by some of the Liberals connected with Oxford and Cambridge, to exclude undergraduates from this enfranchisement, on the ground that they had really, as being mere birds of passage, no connection with the boroughs of Oxford and Cambridge, and that to give them votes would interfere with the discipline of those universities, whose authorities exercise the right of forbidding their students to attend any political meetings in the town, on the ground of the disorders which might ensue. This view was supported by a resolution of the Council of the University of Oxford, which strongly objected to bringing the undergraduates into local politics. The Government intimated their view that undergraduates ought not to have votes; but the Tory Opposition, who counted on the votes of the undergraduates to carry the seats in the towns of Oxford and Cambridge for their party, fought the point with the greatest warmth, and received help from many Liberals, who declared that the more people receive the vote the better, and that it was ridiculous to exclude undergraduates from the franchise when agricultural laborers were being admitted. However, the advo-

cates of exclusion carried it by a small majority, but when the contest was renewed on the Irish Bill, which had now come up in a later stage, they were defeated, and the Dublin undergraduates confirmed in their suffrage. When the English bill went to the House of Lords, the Tory party seized their opportunity and struck out the clause which disfranchised undergraduates; Lord Salisbury, who is himself Chancellor of the University of Oxford, going out of his way to sneer at the University dignitaries, who seemed so incapable of maintaining discipline that they could not trust their undergraduates with the suffrage. The House of Commons acquiesced, feeling that the anomaly of giving the franchise in Ireland and withholding it in England could not well be defended.

Whether the English undergraduates will, after all, obtain votes, is doubtful, because they are not really legal tenants of their rooms in the ordinary sense of the word, but are merely permitted by the colleges to occupy them during term time. But the interest of these skirmishes lies first in the revelation of the heat of party spirit, which caused so small a matter to be discussed at such an expenditure of time—it is plain that if the Redistribution Bill had not been settled as a compromise, the battles over it might have filled two sessions—and, second, in the strength of the notion that electoral privileges ought to be extended as widely as possible, and it was a sort of wrong to debar any one from them. This is really a new idea in England, for till the recent agitation began, it was only the advanced Radical party that cared for extending the franchise, and the progress which the idea has made seems to show that we have by no means reached the bottom, but may go on to manhood and universal suffrage. It is in the same abstract notion that all citizens have a right to vote, much more than in any expectation of good results to follow, that the strength of the Women's Suffrage party lies; and the power of such abstract notions is a comparatively new thing in the ruling classes of England.

The second question related to the disqualification from voting which our electoral laws have hitherto imposed upon persons in receipt of parochial relief from the poor-rates. Such a disqualification was absolutely necessary, not only because it tends to repress pauperism, but also because the vote of a pauper could not be a free vote, since those who dispense relief might control him in his exercise of his rights. And this disqualification extends not only to relief given in money, or in articles of food or clothing, but also to medical assistance—i. e., medical advice and medicine. The number of persons excluded from the suffrage by such medical relief has been heretofore small, because in the cities there exist public hospitals and dispensaries supported by endowments or subscriptions, where the poor can get advice or drugs, while in the rural districts the poor have not had the suffrage at all. Now, however, that they are to obtain it under the Franchise Bill, the question becomes important, for a good many will doubtless be debarred from its exercise by having received the attendance of the parish doctor. Hence it was proposed to abolish this disqualification so far as related to medical relief, on the ground that as no one will break his leg or catch a fever in order to get help from the parish, there is no danger of inducing people to become a burden to the parish by removing the penalties attached to the receipt of this kind of relief.

Forty-five years ago, shortly after the passing of the New Poor Law, as it used to be called, the party of economic reform was the Whig party. It was they who had carried that great measure; it was they who defended it against the assaults of the Tories. They were the rigid scientists in

economic matters, and the Tories the humanitarians. Now, however, the generation of strict economists has all but died out. Other matters have filled the public mind, and the Liberal party has become very largely a party of sentimentalists and sentimentalism. There is no more economic science among the Tories than in old days, but there is certainly far less among the Liberals, as any one may perceive who reads the oft-recurring debates on the modes of applying charitable endowments. In this instance the movement to remove the restriction came from the Liberal side, and was supported by the vast majority of that party: some because they thought it bore hardly on the poor, some because they believed it would destroy many county votes that would otherwise have gone to Liberal candidates. The Tories defended the restriction mostly for the same reason that the Liberals sought to remove it—because they expected a party gain from it; but a few, conspicuous among whom was Mr. Albert Pell, the most experienced and successful local administrator of the Poor Law who sits in the House of Commons, were no doubt moved by their sense of the danger of weakening any barrier against the increase of pauperism. The Ministry declared themselves in favor of the existing law, but fought the point so languidly that when it was raised in committee they obtained only a small majority, and when it came up again in the stage of Report, they were beaten, nearly the whole of their usual supporters and a section of the Tories voting against them. The House of Lords replaced the disqualification in the bill, and the Commons, at the instance of the Ministry, somewhat sullenly acquiesced; so the law remains unchanged, and medical relief will disqualify a voter. But the tone of the debate was significant. The economic arguments urged by Mr. Pell fell on heedless ears. To both parties the question presented itself only as one of party advantage, or as of a hardship on the poor which it was unkindly and ungracious to perpetuate. "Why," said a Tory alderman—"why shouldn't the poor laborer have the parish doctor to look after him? His lot is a hard one, and you will make it harder if you force him to choose between going without the doctor and losing his vote." This "common-sense view" of the matter commended itself to politicians on both sides, who, now that they have bestowed electoral power on the laborer, shrink from the unpopularity of seeming to take back any portion of the gift. It is plain that we are destined to move further and further in the direction of State Socialism, and away from those strict economic doctrines which the Whigs of fifty years ago revered as another Magna Charta.

The third contested point in the Registration Bill related to the payment of the expenses of registration. The Tory party, which finds its chief support among county members, has for some years past complained of the pressure of local rates upon real property, and sought to shift various local burdens on to the national exchequer. An opportunity arose on this bill, at which they jumped, of throwing registration charges on the exchequer instead of, as heretofore, on the local rates; and as they had the Liberal county members with them, the position of the Ministry was perilous. To avoid defeat, Mr. Gladstone was obliged not only to declare that the Government would resign if they were beaten, but also to bend to the storm by offering a grant from the Treasury in aid of the local rates for the present year, when the registration charges will be exceptionally heavy. By this concession he escaped defeat, but added one more to his previous pledges that the first business of next session will be to reconstruct our whole system of local government, and revise our whole system of local taxation.

As the Tories insist that land is now taxed too heavily, and the Liberals that it is taxed too lightly, there are materials here for an angry conflict. It is one which will test, and perhaps finally decide, the balance of power in England between the landed gentry and the industrial classes. Y.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 28.

THE Grosvenor Gallery serves the art world not merely as another on the list of exhibitions to receive the pictures which overflow from the Royal Academy, but as the favorite field of certain painters who have not the latitude or consideration at the Academy which that institution gives to its own members, as well as for certain kinds of art which do not show to their full advantage among the exaggerations and intensities which dominate there. It is a small exhibition, comprising only 418 numbers, including water-colors, and a few busts, etc.; and what has the good fortune to be admitted is treated on a different system from the commercial Academy, to which the Grosvenor bears the relation that a gentleman's drawing-room bears to the reception-room of a huge hotel. The pictures are more carefully placed, and are not hung so near the stars as to be practically out of the art world, as many are at the older institution; and they are visited by a far more select public than that of the Academy, where during the season it is impossible, except at certain hours the most unfashionable, to see the pictures to any advantage.

Thus the Grosvenor has a prestige quite its own, a prestige due certainly to the proprietor's being a gentleman to whom art has an intellectual value, and to whom the exhibition is a possession, looked at, as a work of art ought to be, not as so many pounds sterling, but as an agent of culture. This leads to the welcoming to its hospitality of many forms of art which the Academy turns the cold shoulder to, or which avoid the Academy as too huge, too indiscriminate, and too shabby for them to expect a fair appreciation. Here one sees Burne Jones sometimes, and the school which sympathizes with his aims and those of Rossetti and Watts—the school of art for art's sake, which comprises here Stanhope, Strudwick, Crane, Mrs. Stillman, Miss Pickering, Albert Moore, etc. This year the Grosvenor shows in extraordinary force the productions of a young man whose work I do not recall in the exhibitions of the years when I knew English exhibitions—Mr. W. B. Richmond, who contributes nothing to the Academy, but whose power is such that it may well be that he shall take the first place in English art, subject only to the alternative of Mr. Watts. His chief picture, "An Audience in Athens during the Representation of the Agamemnon," is certainly the great picture of the year, not only for its intellectual power, but for the mastery of technical resources and the triumph over the greatest difficulties in art. It represents the audience of a Greek theatre looking at the play which is going on out of the picture, no other element of the tragedy appearing on the canvas than the varied emotions in the audience. There is none of the affectation of archaeological exactitude which hampers the freedom of design in many pictures of this class, and the theatre, instead of being put under the south slope of the Acropolis Hill, where the play was really performed, is put far down on the road toward Eleusis; the Acropolis, seen at a distance in the east, glowing with the light of the sinking sun, the Theseum at the left, and the Hill of the Nymphs showing at the extreme right. To have attempted the Theatre of Bacchus as an actual scene would have necessitated the immense

audience of that huge structure, and made the picture a spectacular affair, in which any study of individual character would have been lost, and the opportunity of introducing an outside world, glowing in rosy, peaceful light, which adds so immensely to the tragic effect of the horror in the faces of the audience under the shadow of the velarium, would have been thrown away. It is only a small theatre, constructed for Mr. Richmond's special use, and even only a small sector of the semicircle, which is shown. The composition of the picture and the needs of the painter have been consulted to the complete disregard of the science of archaeology. There is no affectation of detail or archaeological research. A colonnade of Ionic columns surrounds the theatre and bears the velarium, which throws the audience into complete shadow; only a few straggling rays of sunshine, coming through crevices or rents in the shelter, emphasize the shadow. The marble of the seats is just recognizable as marble. The landscape seen through the interspaces of the columns is simply and broadly painted, and the draperies, though carefully studied, and disposed with the dignity which befits our modern conceptions of an Athenian audience, do not catch the eye as stuffs. No tendency is there in any part to the extreme realization of mere accessories, which is so commonly regarded now as the triumph of art, and which is the most deadly enemy of every form of ideal art; but the fullest force of the painter is given to the faces of the audience, each one of which is a study of expression, and the ensemble is a masterpiece of dramatic power. The moment chosen is evidently the crisis of the tragedy. The spectators, not a huddle of populace, but a chosen assemblage of judges rather, show each in his own way the instant's horror. One has caught his chin in his hand; one, wide-eyed, half rises from his seat; another clutches the arm of his seat with a nervous grip, and every face is a mirror of the catastrophe. I do not know anything in the vein of archaeological restoration in art so entirely in the right classical form, and so true to the inspiration of Greek art, as this picture. It is useless to attempt to describe it more in detail—one could only do so by cataloguing the heads and assigning each its quality of expression.

In writing of the Academy I had put Mr. Ouless at the head of English portrait painters, because I had seen none of Richmond's portraits; but there are eight of them in this exhibition, and several of these are of a quality which puts any competitor in English art quite out of the comparison, either for grasp of character in subtlety or in variety, or for technical power. There is none of the gratuitous display of physical energy which injures so much the work of Millais, Herkomer, and the Academy portraitists generally, and on which I animadverted in my Academy letter; but a simple, subtle, and varied treatment in the vein rather of Mr. Watts than of any other painter. The portrait of Andrew Lang, half-length, in a most characteristic and happy attitude, is considered by those who know the original to be a singularly fine portrait, and is really more like a Velasquez than any of the intentional imitations of that master which affect his brush and show none of the brain power which lay behind it. Certainly Mr. Richmond (if I may take a judgment from so partial and short experience of his art as shown in these varied and individual portraits—scarcely even recognizable as the work of a single painter—and the ideal work which he contributes) seems to me the man destined to be the great English master of the generation succeeding Mr. Watts. In comparison with Millais he suffers in no serious quality, for though Millais is the more vigorous in execution, he is generally ostentatiously so,

which means vulgarity; and in this, Herkomer leads him a hard race, the lesser men, except Oulless, coming in *haud passibus aequis*, while Richmond has absolutely no affectation of any kind. His drawing is simple and inclined to the severe, his painting facile and varied in resource, and his perception of character singularly profound, and in this respect only the portraits of Mr. Watts among English painters of to-day can compare favorably with his.

Holman Hunt has a character-bust, "The Bride of Bethlehem," a contemporary Jewess, in the paraphernalia of her class—I suppose, correctly rendered, for Mr. Hunt has studied the details of Palestine life long enough to be at least accurate in them; but his picture—a life-size—is certainly one of the most disagreeable crudities I have ever seen. Opalescent, with dabs of all the tints that enter into flesh color—pink, and rose, and blue, and purple—laid on over a white ground, and of a garish intensity which could only be rendered into harmony by a sort of zetrophe motion—it is not art, this, but a mere fad; an eccentricity which seeks its market as such. It is always something in the estimation of the English public that a painter is eccentric, and this merit Holman Hunt certainly has; but his quest for a style has gone too far afield here for lovers of pure art or of common-sense nature-painting.

A sensational success, in the popular estimation, is a "Hypatia," by Mr. C. W. Mitchell, a new man and a student of Paris. It represents the martyr as she takes refuge at the altar—nude and gathering her hair around her to hide her nudity. It is a life-size study of a model, with admirable drawing, the foreshortening of one of the legs being most remarkable; but the attitude is strained and the conception theatrical. The type of figure is of the grisette order, without the least idealization, and the expression of fright in the face is rather that of a woman who is afraid of being pelted with rotten eggs than menaced with an awful death. It shows a thorough appreciation of what the French school can teach, but artistic and intellectual aims of a low order. It is one of the nudities as to which the English public is just now greatly excited, owing to the ridiculous protests against all nude female figures which the usual prude of exhibition season raises. It is not one of the salacious worse-than-nudities which the public winks at, but a negative Academic study, which could only excite the enthusiasm it has evoked in a country where good drawing was rare and the higher qualities of art little cared for.

Stanhope has a "Birth of Venus" of the antagonistic tendency, and which, while even more completely nude than Mitchell's "Hypatia," is so severe, so pure in its drawing, and so purely ideal in color, that no one could for a moment, be she ever so much a prude, find herself embarrassed by a crowd of such nudities. The whole question involved in the voluminous correspondence which has been running on in the *Times* for some weeks, and in which prudery has been at blows with art, lies in a nutshell. When art has for its object mere realization of the nude human figure, and especially of those types of it which provoke erotic feeling, it is difficult, if not impossible, to escape sensuality of motive; while when idealism of form and color—or even form alone, as in the Greek sculpture, or color alone, as in Venetian painting—is the study of the artist, it is very difficult to do anything which shall excite prurieny or deserve the denunciation of the moralist. Those who are disposed to revolt against Stanhope's "Venus" or Watts's "Love and Life," of which a duplicate hangs opposite the "Hypatia," should never go into a picture gallery, for they are not able to profit by the study of art.

There are two portraits of Robert Browning—

one by his son, not at all flattering, and not at all commendatory of the artist's skill. It seems to indicate a flimsy style and poor draughtsmanship, and the likeness is not at all good; while that by Mr. Lehmann, its pendant, is merely a show of the society Browning—very like, but a most irritating likeness, with all the special character of Browning gone. Of the two, it seems to me the portrait of the son is the more valuable; but as painting it does not justify the hopes which he inspired years ago.

Alma-Tadema sends a charming little picture, not at all archaeological but classical, of a girl waiting on a marble terrace for her lover's bark coming across a bay. But even here the painting of the marble is so much better than any other thing in the picture that it becomes a fault.

There are some American contributions in the Grosvenor, which I shall notice with others elsewhere exhibited.

W. J. S.

Correspondence.

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK'S DIALECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: When, about two years ago, I read for the first time a story from "Charles Egbert Craddock" in the *Atlantic Monthly*, I felt that I had discovered a new writer, and immediately commenced a search through the back numbers of the magazine for more stories of the same kind. I was almost ashamed at first to ask about the author, through fear of exposing my own ignorance; for I supposed that one who wrote so charmingly must, of course, be well known. I hoped the author might prove to be a Southerner, one of a brilliant trio whose mission it was to depict those peculiar phases of Southern life that had so long waited in vain for an interpreter; and wished to find in him an added proof that we are, as I have for some time fondly believed, on the eve of a literary era in the South. But one thing troubled me. The dialect, while on the whole well rendered, seemed to me in some respects inaccurate, and to err in just those little points where one "to the manner born" would instinctively go right. I made a close study of the language of the stories, and reluctantly fell upon the hypothesis that the author was a Northern person who had spent perhaps many years in the South. I questioned, moreover, every one of my acquaintance who had lived in the Cumberland or Smoky Mountains, and found my criticism of the dialect sustained in nearly every instance, though every one agreed with me in my enthusiasm for the stories themselves. The fact that the newspapers began to publish Mr. W. L. Murfree, of St. Louis, formerly of Tennessee, as the author, did not shake my theory at first, for I felt that the dialect was sufficient proof to the contrary. But a phrase which the author used in his own name in "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" had of itself, before Miss Murfree declared herself, almost convinced me that I was wrong. It was this: "a wagon body inverted, with a heavy rock upon it." I knew that a Northern, even a Western, writer of the grade of Craddock would have said "stone." I am rejoiced that my theory was wrong, that Miss Murfree is a Southerner; but my objections to the dialect remain.

There is, for instance, I believe, no place in the South, mountain or valley, where *ez* (as) is used for the relative *that*. Joel Chandler Harris, who renders the dialects of the South more accurately than any other writer, never allows this usage. He makes, for instance, Uncle Jake Norris, in

'At Teague Foteet's,' say: "I'm sorter like the gray colt *that* tried to climb in the shuck pen—weak but willin'." Not "*children*" but *children* or *chillern* is Southern dialect; so not "*hefted* the sledge," but "*histed*" or "*raised*," not "*ef* Vander air *lef* be," but "*let* be" or "*let* alone." The rustic says not an *ox* but an *oxen*; *beastis* in the plural, but not in the singular; *you-us* for several persons, perhaps even for one, but never *you-un*; not "*sodden* with drink," nor "*steed* in *amaze*"—rather *amazement* or *miration*. Both *sodden* and *amaze* belong to Miss Murfree's own vocabulary, as may be seen by comparing, for instance, pages 9 and 18 of "Where the Battle was Fought." Further, in the mountaineer's dialect it would be not "*pretty*," but *putty* or *putty* (J. C. Harris); not "*foud*" but *foun*; not that a horse "*cast* a shoe," but *los* or *drapt*. *Differ* is with him not a noun, as "Vander tells a differ," "Live stock air a differ"; and the mountaineer's phrase, as, indeed, anybody's, is not "'twain't much *shakes* of a calf," but "*no great shakes*"—compare Carlyle's "Will Douglas, no *great shakes* at metre"; and he says not "*get* the blame *shet* o' the idjit," but "*get* the idjit *shet* o' the blame."

I feel sure no mountaineer would understand what it is to "get a good *hank* on his knuck for new notions"; and if he guessed the meaning of "this wild *junketing* after governors and such through all the valley country," it would be from the connection and not from any acquaintance with the word *junketing*. I do not believe that one would hear anywhere in the South such a phrase as "Vander Price *her kem* ter be mighty *difficult*," but has come to be mighty *bigity* or *stuck-up*; so, also, not "*a mighty suddint* man," but mighty *quick* or *techy*. Moreover, *comical* queer, strange, which is heard in Virginia, does not belong to the Tennessee mountain dialect any more than "*evil* one," "*evil* doer," or "*evil* man." A letter in the *Nation* recently pointed out, among other things, the incorrect use of "*harnt*" for *haint*, and "*stiddier*" for *stid* o'.

The dialect of mountaineers is usually very limited, it is true, but there are still many quaint words and phrases current among this people which Miss Murfree does not use. Best of all, there are often, no doubt generally, good old usages which survive in these remote districts. It would be a pity if one who has certainly found the secret by which to interpret the long-hidden life of these people should not thoroughly master the dialect and preserve it in this most readable form, thus earning the gratitude of the philologist as well as of the general reader. It would be unfortunate if what is so well done should not be still better done.

With Joel Chandler Harris the dialect is more accurately rendered, but the mountains and mountain life are a sealed book to him compared with what Miss Murfree reads there. She is unequalled in depicting the mountain scenery of this region, but her mountaineers are hardly less picturesque than her mountains; and underneath their rough exterior she shows us sometimes a moral grandeur so high and so pure that we are ready to say with her: "The grace of culture is, in its way, a fine thing; but the best that art can do—the polish of a gentleman—is hardly equal to the best that Nature can do in her higher moods."

CHARLES FORSTER SMITH.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

WAGNER AND VERDI IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your review of the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," part 20 (*Nation*, 1006), you use, I think, much too weak a word when, in commenting on the article on Verdi, you say:

"In Germany . . . Wagner, Meyerbeer, Mozart, Lortzing, and Weber outrank Verdi in popularity." I have resided in Leipzig a little more than eight months. The high order of excellence in the operatic performances in the Leipzig City Theatre requires no comment. During the past eight months Wagner has been given 21 times, Mozart 12, Lortzing 8, Beethoven's "Fidelio" 4, Meyerbeer 3, Rossini 2, Cherubini 2, and Verdi only once ("Aida"). Furthermore, I have kept track with some regularity of the weekly répertoires of Dresden and Weimar, where Wagner averages once a week and Verdi's name has not appeared. In Berlin, the prevalence of Millocker and operas of the hand-organ type averages everything else out of sight. It is worthy of remark that in a city where Wagner's real admirers are probably fewer than in any other city of the Empire, albeit that Leipzig is the city of his birth, his operas still lead the list.

To-day is the anniversary of Wagner's birth. It occurs to me that perhaps the following simple and just inscription under his bust in the Theatre here may prove interesting to those of your readers who share your opinions of his greatness:

"Denker und Dichter
Gewaltigen Willens
Durch Worte und Werke
Wecker und Meister
Mussischer Kunst."

Respectfully yours,
LEIPZIG, May 22, 1885.

C. H. G.

SCUDDER'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: If you are willing to spare a few more lines to Mr. Scudder's History, I desire to apologize for my inexcusable blunder in ascribing its publication to Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co. My attention was first called to the error by a note from Mr. J. H. Butler, who in correspondence has shown a courteous and delicate anxiety to do justice to my review, and is incurring considerable expense to free himself from every suspicion of garbling or misrepresentation. It would not be easy to look at the matter more correctly or kindly than he has done.—Yours very truly,

THE REVIEWER.

June 8, 1885.

JUDGES AND JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The position taken by your influential paper in the case of the State vs. Short, and especially regarding Juror Munsell, so far in both matters as concerns Judge Van Brunt's action, has been such as to command the gratitude of all thoughtful men who would protect the liberty of the citizen and the rights and duties of jurors from assaults by judges like Van Brunt. It is to be hoped that the Bar Association of New York may take steps looking to the impeachment of Van Brunt; and I should be glad to contribute to the expense of printing in pamphlet form the articles from the *Nation*, embracing the facts and the comments, for distribution to all the judges and lawyers in the United States. If lawyers will not protect themselves and express their condemnation of the action of judges like Van Brunt, they deserve neither the respect of the bench nor the confidence of jurors and clients.—Thanking you on my own behalf, I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. BEECHER.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8, 1885.

Notes.

MR. SIBLEY'S example in preparing biographies of the earliest graduates of Harvard, of which the third volume appeared recently, has been

imitated at Yale. Henry Holt & Co. publish this month 'Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, with Annals of the College History, from October, 1701, to May, 1745,' of which Mr. Franklin Bowditch Dexter is the author. The work is printed in a limited edition, and sold only by subscription.

A book of hunting adventure, 'Nimrod in the North,' by Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, will be shortly published by Cassell & Co. It is based on personal experience.

Mr. Lowell's 'Biglow Papers' will be the next numbers in the Riverside Aldine series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will also publish directly 'By Shore and Sedge,' Bret Harte's new book.

A new and revised edition, in three volumes, of Alfred H. Allen's 'Practice of Commercial Organic Analysis' is in the press of P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

In July, Ginn & Co. will have ready Lotze's 'Outlines of Practical Philosophy,' translated by Prof. Geo. T. Ladd, of Yale College.

The appearance of the second number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* has been delayed on account of the decision to bring out a double number. It contains articles by H. W. Henshaw, Eugène Müntz, of Paris, Charles C. Perkins, W. M. Ramsay, of Oxford, the explorer of Asia Minor, and Dr. A. Emerson, as well as correspondence from Mesopotamia by Doctor Ward, and on Tunis by E. Babelon, who was sent to Carthage by the French Government.

We can praise the first samples of the "Dainty Edition" and "Cabinet Edition" of classic English authors undertaken by Arthur Hinds, at No. 3 West Third St. The former thus far includes Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow,' and 'Mutability of Literature'—square little books, bound either in embossed paper or in blue cloth. The Cabinet edition is introduced by Lamb's 'Tales from Shakspeare' in two "blue and gold" volumes of a very handy size. In these the paper is perhaps a little too transparent, but of both series it can be said that the typography has been well studied and is a pleasure to the eye.

The last degree in the popularization of the Revised Version of the Old Testament is its appearance in Harper's Franklin Square Library, in four numbers. The preferred readings and renderings of the American Revisers are given in foot-notes. To the same series has been added 'The Professor,' by Charlotte Brontë.

The students of our colonial history will be interested to learn that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts proposes to publish its manuscript journals from the time of its foundation in 1701 to 1800, provided 250 subscribers can be obtained. It is estimated that they will fill five octavo volumes of about 700 pages each, costing six guineas for the set. As their efforts were originally almost wholly confined to this continent, and their agents and correspondents were scattered in all parts of the colonies, it is easy to see that the journals must contain much valuable historical material. In fact, the Society has received so many applications for information by students that it has been led to issue these proposals. It would seem as if it would not be difficult to secure subscribers for the entire edition in this country.

The third edition of Dr. N. S. Folsom's 'Translation of the Four Gospels' (Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.) differs from the second only in having a few corrections and additional notes. The author's unflinching fidelity to his theory that the Greek Aorist and Present must always be rendered by English Aorist and Present, and Greek Subjunctive and Optative by "may" and "should" respectively, introduces some bizarre locutions: "whenever he may tell the lie, he tells [it] out of what is peculiarly his own"; "if you are chil-

dren of Abraham you would be doing the works of Abraham"; "and they come to the synagogue-ruler's house, and he views a tumult and . . . he says . . . the young child had not died, but is asleep"; "the kingdom of heaven was like a man having sowed choice seed in his field." Nobody will accept such writing as English. Yet, in spite of this blemish, the translation has so well caught the simple, straightforward spirit of the original, and so judiciously modernizes the language, that it is pleasant to read, and by a revision might be made valuable. The notes are short and sensible, and the tone of the venerable author's preface is so manly and genial that the reader cannot fail to be attracted to him: he is first a Christian and then a Unitarian. His renderings of disputed doctrinal texts are the same as in former editions, and have already been noticed in the *Nation*.

The Psalter of Richard Rolle, of Hampole, the Latin Biblical text with English translation and commentary, was once a popular and useful book. Richard himself was a notable personage, a sort of learned Bunyan, one of the men who prepared the way for Wiclif. His commentary is written in the loosely allegorizing style of the time, without attempt at careful exegesis, without originality, finding references to Christ everywhere—a fair picture of the ordinary Biblical learning of the fourteenth century in England. It gives us, also, a glimpse of the literary activity of the period. Richard Rolle died, according to his editor, in 1349, and as he himself wrote many books, we may conclude that there was no little study of religion in England in the first half of the fourteenth century. The dialect is that of North Yorkshire, and the book should be welcome to students of English. It is carefully edited from manuscripts by Rev. H. R. Bramley, of Magdalen College, Oxford, and printed at the Clarendon Press.

When Mr. Gladstone was Rector of the University of Edinburgh, twenty-five years ago, he was so struck with the historical interest and importance of the Catechism of Archbishop Hamilton, a copy of which happened to be placed in his hands, that he strongly urged a fresh publication of the work. In accordance with this suggestion, the Catechism has been edited by the librarian of the Signet Library, Mr. T. G. Law (Oxford: Clarendon Press), and Mr. Gladstone furnishes a preface, in which he points out the bearing of the work on the history of ecclesiastical and religious development in Scotland and England. The striking thing is, that the Archbishop's official and authoritative book of popular instruction, issued before the beginning of the Scottish Reformation, makes no mention of the Pope or of the Church of Rome. The origin of the reform movement in Scotland and England lay deeper than the whims of Henry VIII. or any other such outward fact: it was in the great religious life of the people. Hamilton himself was not an edifying character. He was not worse than the mass of the clergy of the time, but he was not better; and though he was a not unimportant element in the progress of liberal ideas, he seems not to have had any firm principle, but to have accommodated himself easily to circumstances. The Catechism is admirably written, and leaves little to be desired as a popular text-book. As to its literary form, the editor has properly preserved the spelling of the original.

The 'Annual Cyclopædia' for 1884 has been issued by the Appletons, and its value need not be insisted upon, though this, as usual, lies more in its collection of facts than in critical or judicial editing, as in the reviews of American and British literature, and in the biographical sketches. The four articles of prime convenience are Congress, United States, Events (of the current year),

Obituaries. In this last we think it highly desirable to introduce a cross-reference to such biographical sketches as are inserted independently. For example, the late Secretary Folger is found in the main alphabet, but not among the grouped obituaries. A steel portrait of President Cleveland serves as frontispiece, and both he and Mr. Blaine have articles devoted to them, the unfortunate Augusta speech being fatuously set down as if to the latter's credit. Mr. E. O. Graves gives a résumé of the official progress of civil-service reform. Timely political articles are those on the Congo International Association and on Egypt, Gordon's portrait being added. Among the fresher miscellaneous topics are bicycles and tricycles, catamarans, microscopy, music (tonic-sol-fa), spelling reform, etc. This last gives the latest rules for the reformed orthography, which is itself observed in printing the article. We must not omit to mention a general index for the volumes 1876-1884—the so-called "New Series."

A new edition of J. Fitzgerald Molloy's "Court Life below Stairs, or London under the First Georges, 1714-1760" (Scribner & Welford), completes the series which we lately mentioned in connection with the second volume. Chapter four of the volume now before us deals with the episode in the married life of George I. which has just been treated by our Paris correspondent.

The Rev. M. Harvey has prepared a "Text-book of Newfoundland History," which, though he is a very competent writer on this subject, and though he has again secured Boston publishers (Doyle & Whittle), is not likely to be used in United States schools. He has made, nevertheless, a readable abstract of his former work, which children can enjoy. A chapter in the appendix, on the early history of the Atlantic cables, recalls to deserved prominence the late Frederick N. Gisborne, as the pioneer in actual endeavor to raise capital for the making of a cable between Newfoundland and the British Isles. He laid the first submarine cable on this continent, and his unsuccessful larger scheme he communicated and relinquished to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, whose faith and energy at last carried it through.

The laborious and praiseworthy compilation entitled "Our Police Protectors: History of the New York Police from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," is published by the author, Mr. A. E. Costello, for the benefit of the police pension fund. It is a mine of information on a subject in which every city in the country has a vital interest—the development of a constabulary force equal to the demands of increasing population and increased facilities for crime, disorder, and destructiveness. The chapters on the draft riots of 1863 connect this work with the political history of the republic. Great numbers of portraits and other illustrations add much to the value of the record.

Again we have to report as coming from the West a useful citizens' manual, though this time the idea has been improved upon by addressing not the adult voter, but the child. Professor Macy, of Iowa College, has compiled "A Government Text-book for Iowa Schools," in which the origin of our political institutions and their special development in that State are set forth simply and clearly. Both teacher and pupil have been kept in mind in the preparation of it, and in the hands of a good instructor the study can certainly be made attractive. We have observed nothing to criticise, and experience alone can determine how this school-book might be bettered. It is, in fact, put forth tentatively now in order to invite comment. The circumstance that Iowa was settled both from New England and from southern Illinois, brought the Southern county system of local government into conflict with the township system of the

East. This is one of the points which make Professor Macy's little work interesting for a much wider class than that which it addresses.

The 250th anniversary of the settlement of Newbury, Mass., has been commemorated by the Historical Society of that town, a recent organization. To Mr. Robert Noxon Toppan was confided the task of writing "Brief Biographical Sketches" of eminent natives of the place, which the Society has now issued in a neat form. Mr. Toppan's forte does not lie in condensed biography. His sense of proportion is very imperfect, and he has dwelt at length on lives which are amply presented in the cyclopædias. Caleb Cushing, for example, fills twenty-eight pages, while only one is given to Joshua Coffin, the historian of Newbury, and a character whose marked individuality would attract any born biographer. Mr. Toppan, moreover, has not discarded his prejudices, and shows little but a superficial familiarity with many of the lives he has undertaken to narrate.

Thoroughly readable and full of instruction is the address of Mr. John M. Shirley before the New Hampshire Historical Society on June 13, 1883, now just printed by the Society (Concord). The subject is the "Early Jurisprudence of New Hampshire," from the records, and the treatment is a model of its kind. The chapter on the law of the marriage relation involves the question of divorce, which is brought down to the present time, so that this pamphlet is a valuable contribution to one of the burning questions of the day. Mr. Shirley, speaking for his State, says that divorces have multiplied as the population has increased, but otherwise there is nothing to favor a pessimistic view of social tendencies in this regard.

The International News Company send us a specimen number of the reissue of Letts's "Popular Atlas of the World," of which there will be thirty parts containing 150 maps. While having a place among the cheaper atlases of its class, this does not rank with the best German ones, though for regions British it naturally possesses some advantages.

A side-map of the bay and environs of Assab is the most valuable feature of a large colored map of the Red Sea, Egypt, and the Eastern Sudan which accompanies the March-April *Bollettino* of the African Society of Naples. A map of Massowah and a plan of Khartum are also given on the same sheet.

What a Catholic reviewer in *Polybiblion* calls a washed, neutralized, and fumigated Voltaire for use in primary schools ("Le Voltaire des écoles") has been published by Delagrave in Paris. It is praised for everything but its editors' failure to scourge the great writer whom the anniversary of the St. Bartholomew massacre afflicted as often as it recurred.

By a recent decree the Russian language is henceforth to be used instead of the German, in all the public schools of the district of Dorpat in the Province of Livonia. Private schools of every description must obtain permission from the Government for carrying on their instruction in German. This will be granted only on condition that Russian history and geography shall be taught only in Russian, and that instruction in this language shall be given at regularly prescribed hours. It is expected that similar action will be taken throughout the Baltic provinces.

The Observatory Department of the Colony of South Australia was established in 1867, and its director, Mr. Charles Todd, reviews its work for a period of seventeen years in his last report. The observatory at Adelaide is well supplied with all the self-recording and other apparatus necessary to constitute it a first-class station as defined by the Meteorological Congress at Vienna.

There are also fourteen well-equipped stations of the second order, from Port Darwin in the extreme north of the Continent to Cape Northumberland in the extreme south. Mr. Todd is also General Superintendent of the Post-office and the Telegraph for the colony, and these interests are harmonized with those of immediate scientific interest. Rain-gauges are kept at every telegraph office in the colony, making reports from 46 stations in 1870, and in 1883 from 254. A system of weather telegraphy has been arranged between the Australasian colonies, these being subdivided into districts to facilitate the transmission of messages, and to afford the necessary data for laying down the isolars. Mr. Todd has lately secured the coöperation of Mr. Clement E. Wragge, who has established a high-level meteorological station on Mount Lofty, and who brings to the work great practical experience and unbounded enthusiasm. The important operations which Mr. Todd has executed in determining the chain of Australasian longitudes telegraphically, we have already alluded to.

—The June number of the *Century* is not remarkable, but it is readable. Prof. Edward S. Holden sketches the extraordinary lives of the three Herschels, William, Caroline, and Sir John, and T. Johnson engraves their portraits excellently. Sir John's face is very effective, and William's is delightful with its good-humored wisdom. The second instalment of the account of the New Orleans Exhibition drops here and there hints worth noting on the condition of Louisiana and the South. New Orleans is not decaying, but it is not advancing; the grain does not go that way, as was hoped, the cotton does not yet come in as it did before the war, and it does not give so much profit in its transit, because it comes already pressed and ready for shipment. The leading idea of the Exhibition was to foster the trade with the Spanish-American countries, but if this comes out of it, it will be by the energy of Northerners. Louisianians by birth are too lethargic; the Northerner himself may resist the enervating influence of the climate, but his children will surely feel it. Throughout the South, manufactures, in spite of the great increase—109 new mills in four years—are neither very productive nor productive of fine goods; a single town in Connecticut will turn out more than all of them. Yet there is a new spirit of industry in the South which will lead to something, particularly if Northern men, with their inherited manufacturing instincts and their habit of close application and attention to detail, shall see any inducements to do in the South what they already have done in the West. Theodore Roosevelt's "Still-hunting the Grizzly" belongs to a class of literature that must very soon disappear from the world; for we take it grizzlies will never be "preserved," even in parks of the size of the Yellowstone. Howells's "Florentine Mosaic" is dangerous reading for those who can almost but not quite afford to travel. It will throw too heavy a weight in the scale marked "Go." But there is another side to it. If one could only see all that Mr. Howells sees in a place, one would not need to travel so very much, and perhaps reading his articles may help to that result. His story is becoming almost exciting. The illustrations to Miss Herrick's "Orchids" are excellent pieces of plant engraving, yet not wholly satisfactory; the texture is well represented, the color could hardly be suggested. In the "Open Letters" Walter B. Hill complains of the law's delay, making no suggestions, however, to expedite matters; and in the "Topics of the Time" the editor sets forth clearly some of the necessary causes of delay, and suggests some remedies designed to relieve the courts of appeal. John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid is described by an

eye-witness of the attack, who was one of Brown's prisoners in the engine-house. He confirms one's admiration for the high-motivated courage of the man.

—The *Century's* war papers for the current month are briefer than the last, but do not lack in interest. The battle of Gaines's Mill is described by Gen. Fitz-John Porter, on the one side, and by Gen. D. H. Hill, on the other. They both restrict themselves closely to the incidents of this fiercely-contested engagement, and only in a casual way refer to the larger problem of the struggle between McClellan and Lee. Both say enough, however, to give emphasis to the reader's natural inquiry whether Lee's attack by concentrated forces upon McClellan's isolated corps at Gaines's Mill would not have sacrificed Richmond and the Confederate campaign, if the Federal commander had taken advantage of the opportunity to push upon Richmond with the three corps south of the Chickahominy. General Hill does not conceal his opinion that the situation was perilous in the extreme for the Confederate army. The two accounts do not differ as to the larger facts in the history of the battle, but the different standpoints of the writers pleasantly vary the perspective, and together they give a very vivid picture of this hard-fought field. General Imboden contributes a lively sketch of "Stonewall" Jackson's campaigns in the Shenandoah valley, with a number of personal reminiscences of the famous Confederate which are strongly characteristic. It goes without saying that the illustrations are abundant and rich. The portraits are of Longstreet, Porter, and A. P. Hill.

—Such of the London inns of court as have not already been pictured in the series of prints issued annually by the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London, have been grouped in the issue of the present year. Staple Inn has, indeed, been shown as to its Holborn front in No. 24; but here we have, in No. 107, a view of its Hall from within the Garden, offering many points of architectural interest and even beauty. Of Clement's Inn, too, No. 105, we are shown the "Garden House," with a bit of the grounds. Clifford's Inn, No. 106, and Gray's Inn, No. 103, comparable in their general situation, attract, the one rather by its buildings, the other by its more considerable enclosure of trees. The Hall of Gray's Inn, again, No. 104, with its screen of fine old woodwork, compares with the contemporary Hall of the Middle Temple, No. 102, which is, however, the more grandiose, and has a stained-glass window of 1570. If the tables shown in the former were the gift of Queen Elizabeth, it can be said of the latter that here took place the first recorded performance of Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night" (1601-1602). The Temple, as is proper, receives the largest amount of attention. Besides the view last described there is one of Fountain Court, in the Middle Temple, a charming nook; the Gatehouse of the same quarter, a piece of Wren's designing, just two centuries old; the Gatehouse also of the Inner Temple, a still older structure, dating from the time of James I., and now occupied by an enterprising barber who does "hair-brushing by steam power"; a doorway in King's Bench Walk, and Churchyard Court (once so called), both in the Inner Temple. This last print exhibits the plain memorial slab of Oliver Goldsmith, placed in 1860 in a corner of the court already adorned with monuments, in default of exact knowledge of the spot where the great author reposes in the churchyard. No. 108 is the first of the series devoted to more than a single subject. It contains six curious carvings, all but one of stone—the exception being the Wooden Midshipman of 'Dombey & Son.' The rest are various insignia, private, municipal, and

royal, and two are relics of the City gates. We regret to learn that the Society will probably cease to publish after next year. Its American support has been, if not very considerable, at least gratifying.

—The extension of female employment is going on slowly but surely throughout the world, even in places which no one would have thought half a century ago it could ever reach. Not long since, for instance, Signora Giulia de' Cavallari, having passed an examination for a doctorate in philology at Bologna, was appointed by the Italian Minister of Instruction Professor, or Professoress, of Latin and Greek in the girls' academy, "Fua Fusinate," in Rome; and four young Turkish ladies, after examination before a commission appointed by the Turkish Minister of Instruction, have been appointed instructresses in certain girls' schools. It is no new thing for a woman to be a professor in Italy; on the contrary, the practice is so old as to have gone out of fashion and to need revival; but in Turkey female teachers are not at all in accordance with the manners and customs of the 'Arabian Nights,' and the teachers mentioned in the accounts of recent travellers are all English governesses. It is an advance that natives are found capable of filling such positions and are allowed to do so. Even the opponents of the higher education of women may view these facts without dismay. In our own country, however, there is a little more justification for those who fear that when learning enters at the door, love will fly out of the window; that there will be so many professors and lecturers and so forth, that there will be no more wives and mothers, and that, in short, the emancipation of woman means the extinction of man. For such forebodings a few statistics from the Tenth Census will be the best corrective.

—There are now some twenty-five million women of all ages in the country, of whom at least ten millions must be of marriageable age. If annexes and joint colleges are more successful than even their friends expect, there can hardly be found in the course of years more than twenty thousand young women who would have the means and the inclination to seek the higher education. Taking a college course at four years and the marriage period at thirty, this would transfer less than two hundred thousand from the ranks of possible wives and mothers to the ranks of blue stockings. Now, granting that a thorough education invariably makes all who receive it averse to love, inspires a distaste for maternity, and disqualifies for its duties—an assumption which facts contradict every day (indeed, the stock argument of the opponents of co-education has always been that there would be too much love and too little learning)—but, granting this assumption, there would still remain nine million eight hundred thousand possible wives and mothers; enough, one would think, to utterly prevent the American race from dying out. And these mothers will be all the more able to perform their wifely and maternal duties because it is evident, from the character and aims of those who at present seek the higher education, that a large part of the two hundred thousand will be employed in educating the children which the nine millions bear. And, perhaps, after all, the conservatives are right in their anticipations: this may be the next step in the evolution of the race, a specialization by which the two hundred thousand scholars become the (intellectual) workers in the hive, and the fourteen millions the (rather numerous) queen bee.

—The firm of Cotta at Stuttgart, publishers of Goethe's works, make the following statement through the organ of the German book-trade in regard to the sums paid for the copyright of

Goethe's works from 1795 to 1865, at which date they became public property. Goethe himself received in round numbers, in American money, \$100,000, Goethe's heirs (since 1832) \$118,000; in all, the firm paid \$218,000. This is the first authentic statement, and it is now made in correction of an erroneous computation from figures not long ago published in Cotta's correspondence with Schiller, which made \$114,000 the total paid by Cotta for Goethe's works. From this correspondence it also appears that Goethe was hard to deal with, and fully aware of the commercial value of his writings, while Schiller was liberal in the extreme. He had little occasion to regret the confidence he placed in Cotta, whose imprint all his books bore after 1794. From this date to 1805 Schiller received \$14,400 from Cotta (for "Wallenstein" and all he wrote subsequently); Schiller's heirs received about \$52,500 more. It has to be taken into consideration that up to 1830 (and in some smaller States—"Raubstaaten"—to a much later date) book-pirating was as flourishing a trade in Germany as it now is here, and Cotta had only a small field which the Emperor's "Privilegien" covered, and even this was flooded with unlawful reprints. But making allowance for the higher value of a thaler then, these sums, as they stand, should dispose of the ridiculous fiction of the feasting publisher and the starving poet. Cotta's dealings with Schiller reflect much credit on him; and, in perusing the published correspondence, it is difficult to say whether the publisher or the poet was the more generous or large-hearted of the two. When "Wallenstein" proved a better success than the publisher had anticipated, he added of his own free will to the stipulated \$1,000 royalty half as much more; and when Schiller was unwilling to accept for the "Bride of Messina," because a shorter piece and sold at a lower price, the honorarium agreed upon in advance for every new drama (300 ducats), Cotta insisted on his taking the full amount, and declined taking off 50 ducats as Schiller proposed. "I should act ignobly if I availed myself of your offer," Cotta writes, and on another occasion: "In my opinion the honorarium can never be an equivalent for the poet's work, and the publisher's obligation does not cease with paying it. Whenever the success of a book warrants it I shall gladly do more in recognition of such a man's friendship. I shall feel myself your perpetual debtor." The book is full of such traits, and redounds to the credit of both men as well as the present proprietors of Cotta's firm, who have handed over for publication unreservedly all the letters in their possession to and from Schiller. There is no occasion to wish a single line suppressed.

—Moderation, a poetical nobility of sentiment, and an amiable inconsistency characterize the political as well as the literary career of Count Terenzio Mamiani, who died recently at the age of eighty-five. A native of the Marches, educated in Rome, he took an active part in the revolutionary movement of 1831 in the Romagna, became a member of the provisional government, and soon after an exile in France. Here he founded a "committee of propaganda," and cooperated with men like Leopardi, while elaborating works of sentimental philosophy, such as the "Rinno- vamento della filosofia antica italiana" (1834), which made Gioberti exclaim, in his "Principato," "Qual amatore di sapienza e di eleganza non conosce e non ama Terenzio Mamiani?" Recalled to his native country in 1848 by Charles Albert of Sardinia, he soon repaired to Rome, accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior under Pius IX., in a Cabinet of which Antonelli and other cardinals were members, tried in vain to hold the balance between the Clericals in the Curia and the Mazzinians in the Constituent Assembly,

succumbed to intrigues of the former, and retired to Turin, where he worked with Gioberti in the cause of Italian federation. The flight of the Pope to Gaeta brought Mamiani back to Rome. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs, counselled energetic measures, but opposed the deposition of the Pope, and was forced by the ultra-revolutionary current of events to resign. Seeing the Roman ship of state helplessly drifting between the Austrian Scylla and the clerical Charybdis, he is said to have favored French intervention. It came, and drove him to Genoa. Elected in 1856 a member of the Sardinian Parliament, he supported the policy of Cavour, became under him Minister of Public Instruction in 1860, and subsequently represented the court of united Italy at Athens and at Bern. From 1870 he resided in Rome, where he again chiefly devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, honored with the dignity of Senator, and enjoying a high reputation as an elegant writer in prose and verse, an ardent and liberal patriot, and a venerable old man, "d'animo e di costumi gentilissimo." His works are very numerous. In his philosophy he began as an ontologist bent on reconciling reason and sentiment, science and faith, through psychological investigation. He was influenced by Rosmini to abandon the empirical method, and in his 'Dialoghi di scienza prima' (1846) he made common sense and immediate perception the basis of his doctrine; in his 'Confessioni di un metafisico' (1865) he expounded a kind of Platonism; and, after becoming more and more sceptical, returned, in his 'La Religione dell' Avvenire, ovvero Della Religione positiva e perpetua del genere umano' (1880), to a system in which the spiritualistic element predominates, and in which Christianity, demolished as a whole, is in large part reconstructed out of its fragments.

—Whoever has enjoyed the pleasure of reading the three small volumes which bear upon their title-pages the name of J. P. Jacobsen will be grieved to learn of this author's death at Thisted, Denmark, the place of his birth, upon the last day of April. He was born April 7, 1847, and studied at the University of Copenhagen. Early in life he wrote a considerable quantity of verse, of which, however, but little has been made public, but in 1874 he published an "Arabesque on a drawing by Michael Angelo," and another "Arabesque" was printed in a Danish anthology in 1882; and in addition to these, his prose works contain a few exquisite poems. He studied natural history and was strongly impressed by Darwin's works, and contributed, during 1871 and 1872, a series of articles to *Nyt dansk Maanedsskrift* on the "Origin of Man," "Natural Selection," etc., designed to acquaint the Danish reader with the Darwinian theories. This led to his becoming Darwin's champion against the attack of Bishop Monrad. He also translated and published the great naturalist's principal works in three volumes. In 1872 he wrote, in French, a monograph upon the Desmidiæ of Denmark, which was printed in 1875-76 in the 4th volume of the 2d series of the *Journal de Botanique* of Copenhagen. This treatise was awarded the gold medal of the University. It was naturally a surprise, therefore, to the readers of the *New Monthly* when the promising young naturalist and student of Darwin reappeared in the pages of that journal in 1872 with his first story. Two years later the periodical edited by Georg Brandes, *Det nittende Aarhundrede*, contained his second short story, "Et Skud i Taagen" (A Shot in the Fog); but it was not until the appearance, at Christmas, 1876, of his historical novel, "Fru Marie Grubbe: Interieur fra det syttende Aarhundrede" (Madam Marie Grubbe: Interiors from the Seventeenth Century), that Danish

readers realized that the naturalist had been transformed into a great story-writer. Three years later he published a short but powerful story, "To Verdener" (Two Worlds), and this was followed, in the fall of 1880, by his second larger work, "Niels Lyhne," which had been conceived and begun in 1875. A fanciful sketch entitled "Der burde have været Roser" (There ought to have been Roses), appeared in the journal *Ude og Hjemme*, and, finally, in 1882 the author's first novel and the three short stories already named, with two new ones, "Pesten i Bergamo" (The Plague in Bergamo), and "Fru Föns" (Madam Föns), were published in a single small volume, entitled 'Mogens og andre Noveller' (Mogens, and Other Stories).

—This enumeration of the products of Jacobsen's literary life, which barely covered ten years, does not indicate great literary activity. Taken collectively, his works contain hardly as much printed matter as a single story by Henry James, jr.; but this lack of quantity is due, not to indolence, but rather to the almost morbid desire of the writer that every portion should be as nearly perfect as possible. "Marie Grubbe" represents four years of conscientious labor, and the author has endeavored to impress his style upon the book so completely that it should be recognizable as his not only by a single chapter, but by a detached page or fragment. He attempts in each passage to give a distinct, brilliantly-colored picture, and some of his stories are hardly more than a series of these vitalized images, each one an essential part of the whole, but each complete and containing in itself the explanation of its relation to the others. Scandinavian critics have commented upon the influence which his studies as a naturalist may have had upon his work as a poet and novelist, and have noted, also, the probable influence of Flaubert; but none the less his originality is unquestionable. Mr. Georg Brandes, in an elaborate study of Jacobsen's works, published in a volume of essays in 1883, speaks of him as "the great colorist of our modern prose. Never before in our Northern literature has there been such word-painting as his. His language is saturated with color, his style is the harmony of color." A fine characterization of the novelist was contributed to the January, 1883, number of *Nyt Tidsskrift* of Christiania, by Mr. Henrik Jæger; and German readers can find translations of his two last stories in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for 1883—"Fru Föns" in the April number, and in the May number "Pesten i Bergamo," with a *Nachwort* from the pen of Georg Brandes.

—For the past ten years the Royal Observatory of Greenwich has been assiduously observing the spectra of more than fifty of the brightest stars, for the purpose of determining the velocity of their motions toward or from the earth in the "line of sight"—the line joining earth and star. The Reports of the Astronomer Royal have given the annual results, but no general exhibition of the present state of the question has been made until lately, when Mr. Maunder, the observer, has collected them in an interesting paper in the *Observatory*. Mr. Maunder points out, in the first place, that the conclusions which are drawn are worthy of confidence in spite of the extremely small displacements of the spectral lines upon which they depend. The entirely independent researches at Greenwich and those of Doctor Huggins and Doctor Vogel mutually confirm each other; and, moreover, if the method is applied to the measurement of the difference between the velocity of approach of the two limbs (edges) of the sun or Jupiter, the results are consistent with what we know of the rotation-times of these two bodies. We can compute exactly how fast one limb of the sun is approaching us,

and how fast the opposite limb is moving away; and these same quantities can be determined by the spectroscopic methods with substantially the same results. Hence the spectroscopic determinations of the velocity of a body in the line of sight may be fairly said to belong to exact astronomy. The directions and the velocities for some fifty stars have been thus determined at Greenwich by measures extending over several years. Velocities of thirty to forty miles per second are not uncommon. A velocity of less than ten miles corresponds to such a small displacement that its determination becomes difficult. The case of *Sirius* is an interesting one from the fact that its motion has changed from a recession of twenty-one miles per second in 1875-6 to an approach of twenty-one miles per second in 1884. The proof is very clear, the separate years giving:

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1876..... | 21 miles per second, recession. |
| 1877..... | 24 " " " " |
| 1878..... | 15 " " " " |
| 1879..... | 12 " " " " |
| 1880..... | 11 " " " " |
| 1881..... | 2 " " " " |
| 1882..... | 5 " " " " |
| 1883..... | 19 " " " " approach. |
| 1884..... | 21 " " " " " |

—But the interest of this research is not in accumulating data as to the motion of individual stars, however important this may be. The real point is, What light does this method throw upon the theory that the sun, with the whole solar system, is moving toward the constellation Hercules at a rate of some 500,000,000 miles per annum? Attempts have been previously made to show that the spectroscopic data confirm the theory, which, indeed, has a fairly firm basis on other grounds. Mr. Maunder declares that these attempts are premature, and that the spectroscopic data are as yet insufficient. So far as they go, they rather indicate a motion toward *Alpha Aquarii*. "Still, if the sun's speed be small compared with the average speed of the stars observed, there is nothing in the observations incompatible with the generally accepted direction." Mr. Maunder points out the fact that Greenwich Observatory is the only observatory prosecuting these researches, which demand a refined spectroscope, a large telescope, and a very clear and quiet atmosphere—conditions all lacking at the Royal Observatory. He expresses the hope that the Observatories of Nice and Melbourne may devote their large telescopes to this work. In America we have several large refractors admirably suited for this work, and it is to be hoped that some one of them may be exclusively devoted to it.

THE REVISED OLD TESTAMENT.—I.

In order to show what the Revisers of the Authorized Version of the Hebrew Scriptures have done or have not done; why they have made certain alterations and forborne to make others; how far, in our estimation, they were guided in their conclusions by decisive reasons; how much, in proportion to the texts, their emendations amount to; and how high, on the whole, we may rate the value of their arduous labor—we deem it best to lay before our readers small fragments of Genesis, Joshua, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Isaiah, and Hosea, taking the first five verses of the tenth chapter of each book, and to append our remarks special or general, as we proceed. We shall thus introduce every group and almost every class of Scriptures; present, as far as possible within such narrow limits, a fair average of work and merit; and escape the suspicion of making selections for effect. The differing portions of the Revised Version will appear in italics, enclosed in the text of the Authorized:

GENESIS X.

1. Now these are the generations of the sons of Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth [*Shem Ham and Japheth*]; and to them were sons born after the flood.

2. The sons of Japheth; Gomer, and Magog, and Madai, and Javan, and Tubal, and Meshech, and Tiras.

3. And the sons of Gomer; Ashkenaz, and Riphath, and Togarmah.

4. And the sons of Javan; Elishah, and Tarshish, Kittim, and Dodanim.

5. By [Of] these were the isles of the Gentiles [nations] divided in their lands, every one after his tongue, after their families, in their nations.

"Shem Ham and Japheth," undivided by commas, was chosen in order to obviate a possible misapprehension of the slightly ambiguous connection, in the sentence, of those three names with the preceding one. This ambiguity might be effectually removed by substituting *Noah's sons* for "the sons of Noah," but that construction would be contrary to the general usage of the Authorized Version, and hence to the rule laid down for the Revisers by the Canterbury Convocation of 1870, that "the style of the language employed in the existing Version be closely followed." The same rule also made it incumbent on them to preserve more than half a dozen superfluous conjunctions in verses 2 and 3. The Hebrew particle corresponding to our *and* is a short syllable or half-syllable, *u* or *v*, which, like the Spanish *y*, Italian *e*, or Slavic *i*, smoothly and lightly attaches itself to the following word, while our *and*, like the Greek *kai*, and the German *und*, grates upon the ear when often repeated. Literal fidelity to the sacred original was the paramount consideration of King James's translators, but literalness in translation is often the contrary of fidelity. Had a Hebrew of our age written an epitome of ancient and modern history worth translating, no translator would think of making him say in English, "Magog, and Madai, and Javan, etc.," or "The tribes of Israel were: Reuben, and Simeon, and Levi, and Judah, and Issachar, etc."—cf. Gen. xxxv. 23, in either version—any more than of rendering a sentence in the modern portion of the epitome thus: "Now the first five Presidents of the United States were: Washington, and Adams, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe." The damage done to the more ornate, and especially the poetical, portions of the Old Testament by such literal adherence to the words and forms of speech of the original is enormous. But in a contest with dogmatic conservatism, taste is bound to succumb, and our Revisers were enjoined to follow in the wake of the translators of three centuries ago. Besides, it is a great convenience to joint workers to have strict rules of uniformity, obviating all discussions and conflicts on points of taste. It is therefore fortunate that our equivalent for the Hebrew *v*, which is repeated nearly a hundred times in the short chapter before us, is not a polysyllable like the kindred *also*, *equally*, or *simultaneously*.

Marginal notes to verses 3 and 4, in the Revised Version, properly call attention to different readings in the corresponding list of Chronicles: *Diphath* for *Riphath*, and *Rodanim* for *Dodanim*. The Authorized Version has only, in reference to the latter name: "Some read it *Rodanim*," which is rather loose, ignoring as it does both the text of Chronicles and the Septuagint's confirmatory *Ῥοδῖναι* in the verse before us. That the Revisers did not here introduce in the text the more probable reading is quite natural, for it was not their task to follow probabilities, but to render exactly everything in the Masoretic text that might possibly be correct; and the author of the ethnological table may, after all, not have spoken of Rhodians, but of Dodoneans, Dardanians, or Daunians, as the various conjectures run. There is no end to more or less plausible emendations of the Hebrew text—beginning with the very first verse of the Bible, which a bold Jewish critic, by dropping one Hebrew letter, makes to read: "In the beginning God created the *water* (*hammayim*) and the earth," thus harmonizing it with the mention of

"the deep" and "the waters" in verse 2, and with the succeeding narrative of the creation of "heaven" on the second day (*He'hālūc* iii. 97). But conjectural emendations require weighing and elucidation, and can be presented only in extensive notes, as conjectures. Allusions to the most tempting of them in marginal notes would be bewildering to most Bible readers.

The alterations in verse 5 recommend themselves at first glance. *Gentiles* is generally replaced by *nations* (as the rendering of *gōyim*), but left in the text of Judges iv. 2 ("Harosheth of the Gentiles"), which conflicts with "Galilee of the nations" in Is. ix. 2, the *gōyim* of Harosheth being evidently a part of the Galilean *gōyim*. The substitution of *nations* for *Gentiles* in the verse before us has unfortunately rendered the following "every one after his tongue" apparently ungrammatical; but the Revisers probably felt bound to tolerate this objectionable phrase, being convinced that the words *These are the sons of Japheth* are wanting before it, corresponding to "These are the sons of Ham" in verse 20, and to "These are the sons of Shem" in verse 31. (See Knobel's irrefutable argument, *in loco*.)

JOSHUA X.

1. Now, it came to pass when Adoni-zedec [*Adoni-zedek*] King of Jerusalem had heard how Joshua had taken Ai, and had utterly destroyed it; as he had done to Jericho and her King, so he had done to Ai and her King; and how the inhabitants of Gibeon had made peace with Israel, and were among them.

2. That they feared greatly, because Gibeon was a great city, as one of the royal cities, and because it was greater than Ai, and all the men thereof were mighty.

3. Wherefore Adoni-zedec [*Adoni-zedek*] King of Jerusalem sent unto Hoham King of Hebron, and unto Piram King of Jarmuth, and unto Japhia King of Lachish, and unto Debir King of Eglon, saying,

4. Come up, unto me, and help me, that we may [*and let us*] smite Gibeon: for it hath made peace with Joshua and with the children of Israel.

5. Therefore the five Kings of the Amorites, the King of Jerusalem, the King of Hebron, the King of Jarmuth, the King of Lachish, the King of Eglon, gathered themselves together, and went up, they and all their hosts, and encamped before [*against*] Gibeon, and made war against it.

The changes in these verses are insignificant—though improvements all—and it is the paucity of rhetorical changes which calls for remarks. Why do we read: "Joshua had taken Ai and destroyed it," and immediately after, "Ai and her King," and again, "Gibeon . . . and all the men thereof"? Simply because the word *its*, unusual in the times of James I., is generally discarded by our Revisers in deference to the style of the old version. To the same deference we owe "unto Hoham," "unto Piram," "unto Japhia," and "unto Debir"—and thousands of other *untos* in the Revised Version, renderings of the brief Hebrew *l* or *el*; as, "unto me" for *li*, "unto him" for *lo*—and also "it hath made." Now this, whether the rules of the Convocation be alone responsible for it or not, is not literal fidelity in rendering the word of God—which may excuse scores of thousands of *ands* superfluous in modern English—but fidelity in copying forms used in an old translation, which in numberless instances distort the words of the Scripture for us. Let us see, first, as to the non-use of *its*. Tayler Lewis translates Job xiv. 7-8, faithfully enough, thus:

"For a tree there is still hope.
Cut down, it springs again;
Nor do its suckers fail.
Though in earth its root be old,
Its stump all dead and in the dust."

The Revised Old Testament, faithfully copying every *thereof* of 1611, has this:

"For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again:
And that the tender branch thereof will not cease,
Though the root thereof wax old in the earth,
And the stock thereof die in the ground."

Is this fidelity to the sublime poetry of Job? The three times repeated *thereof* stands for the Hebrew termination *ō*; the five words "and the tender branch thereof" stand for one word in the original, *v'yōnaqū*. And yet, there is nothing really objectionable in the modern *its*, even in the eyes of our Revisers, for they substitute it occasionally for the Authorized Version's *his* or *her*, as in the following rendering of Ps. i. 3:

"And he shall be like a tree planted by the streams of water,
That bringeth forth its fruit in its season."

It is clear that the beautiful brevity of the Hebrew—as in *v'hāyāh*, "and he shall be"—is inimitable in any of our Occidental languages. It is unfortunate that literal fidelity to the meaning may demand the rendering in our excellent idiom of *hambass'roth*—in German *die Botinnen, die Heilbotinnen* (Sachs), or *die Siegesbotinnen* (De Wette)—by "The women that publish the tidings" (Ps. lxxviii. 11, Revised Version); the rendering of a Hebrew saying in four words, as clear as it is pithy (1 Kings xx. 11), by "Let not him that girdeth on his armour boast himself as he that putteth it off"; or even the rendering of *l'himennāh mēādām* (Mic. ii. 12; they shall noisily swarm with men; Arnheim, "sie werden wimmeln von Menschen") by "they shall make great noise by reason of the multitude of men." But, this being so, why add in translation unnecessary to unavoidable length? Fidelity to the meaning of *orkō v'ro'hbō* (Ez. xl. 20) is perfectly satisfied with *its length and breadth*; literal fidelity may require *its length and its breadth*; but why say "the length thereof and the breadth thereof"? And in the second verse following, why translate three Hebrew words meaning *And its windows, arches, and palm-trees* by "And the windows thereof, and the arches thereof, and the palm-trees thereof"? In the same utterly prosaic narrative we read "unto me," "unto thee," and "unto the gate which looketh toward the east."

"Unto," at least, occasionally alternates with *to*, in both versions—here and there inconsistently, as in Ex. xix.: "*say to* [the] house of Jacob" (verse 3) "*what I did unto* [the] Egyptians," "brought you *unto* [the] myself" (v. 4), "*said unto* [the] Moses" (v. 9); and, distinguished from *to*, it also stands, in its old sense, for *as far as* ("ad", e. g. in Neh. iii: "unto the broad wall," "unto the place," "unto the pool," "unto the house," etc.). The verbal termination *th, eth*, however (as in "hath made," "looketh"), which never alternates with *s*, has, in 1885, as an invariable form for both prose and poetry, no intrinsic justification whatever. It reflects throughout the English of three centuries ago, but never the Hebrew of two or three thousand years ago.

In almost all this—we must repeat, in justice to them—the Revisers have been bound by their rules. The literal adherence to the text of the Authorized Version enjoined on them was demanded in the ecclesiastical and religious interest of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant communities; and the reverential feeling which lies at the bottom of this interest inspires even Matthew Arnold to write thus, in the introduction to his "Isaiah XL—LXVI" (1875):

"I have had a most lively sense of the risk one runs in touching a great national monument like the English Bible, and how one is apt, by changes which seem small, to mar and destroy utterly. . . . I am conscious of an affectionate reverence for the diction and rhythm of the English Bible, greater even, perhaps, than that of many of the official revisers—a reverence which, while for our purpose some change is needed, makes me eager, notwithstanding, to preserve its total effect unimpaired, and binds me, in this aim, to a moderation in altering much more than commonly scrupulous. . . . Nothing would be so gratifying to me as to find that a reader had gone from the beginning of the chapters to the end without noticing anything different from what he was accustomed to, except that he was not perplexed and thrown out as formerly. No corrector should

wish to claim any property in the English Bible. That work, and the glory of it, belongs to the old translators; and theirs, even if their work is amended, it should remain."

MEDIEVAL THOUGHT.

Illustrations of the History of Medieval Thought in the Departments of Theology and Ecclesiastical Politics. By Reginald Lane Poole. Published for the Hibbert Trustees. 1 vol., 8vo. London: Williams & Norgate. 1884.

THIS volume has special interest as a manifestation that England is at last awaking to a sense of the value of the work done during the so called Dark Ages; and if the Hibbert Trust had accomplished nothing else, it would have justified its existence by the travelling scholarship which enabled Mr. Poole to make these studies. It is, in fact, in no sense flattering to English culture to observe that, notwithstanding so many of the schoolmen here discussed were of British origin, or connected with Britain, the authorities cited by Mr. Poole are so largely Continental. The fashion of sneering at the intellectual achievements of the Middle Ages has lasted longer in England than elsewhere, and it is to be hoped not only that the present volume is a proof of enlightenment, but that it will serve as a stimulant and a guide for further honest work in the same direction.

We may smile, if we please, at the trivial subtleties of the schoolmen, and at their enormous waste of intellectual power on matters which the world has come to recognize as useless, yet none the less are we their heirs, who should be thankful for the inheritance so laboriously worked out for our benefit. When the Latin Church civilized the barbarians, the scheme of life which formed itself in Christendom rendered it inevitable that theology should dominate philosophy—should become the supreme object of intellectual effort. Successive schools of thought sought to reconcile the two—to render theology philosophical, or philosophy theological; and, puerile as were often the debates which occasioned such uproar in Paris and Oxford, in Prague and Cologne, they formed part of the general movement in which the human mind was gradually training itself to adjust the antagonistic claims of authority and progress, of tradition and speculation. What was futile in these discussions may safely be relegated to forgetfulness; but not a few of the eternal problems which will ever confront the thinker were explored with a boldness and acuteness that have never been surpassed, leaving their indelible impress upon modern thought. Erigena and Abelard, Aquinas and Occam were supreme types of a multitude who not only kept alive the sacred fire of intellectual effort, but rendered possible the further development of which our modern civilization is so proud. These men took as their motto the saying of William of Conches: "Nos autem dicimus in omnibus rationem esse querendam" (p. 128); and, imperfect as were the methods by which the reasons and causes of all things were sought, the hardy spirit which prompted the attempt, and the acute training which it insured, were of no little service to the progress of humanity. These paved the way for the emancipation of theology in the great movement of the sixteenth century; and when theology once came to be acknowledged as subject to debate in its fundamental dogmas, the evolution of the scientific spirit in turn became a necessary consequence. The intricate and formal dialectic of the schools is naturally repellant to the superficial reader, and it was easier for the mocking eighteenth century to ridicule it than to penetrate and understand it. Its true import and significance in the historical development of thought have for some time been appreciated on the Continent, and profound investigations have been

made into its methods and objects and results. Some of the salient points of these investigations are now presented to the English student by Mr. Poole, who has controlled them by accurate and independent work of his own. His modest title of "Illustrations" disarms the criticism that the book is somewhat fragmentary in character, and it can be warmly recommended to all who value the inheritance which we have received from these able and resolute champions on either side of the great questions of existence.

Yet we may be permitted to remark that Mr. Poole's special studies appear to have been too exclusively scholastic. A wider acquaintance with the institutions and internal development of the Middle Ages would have given him greater breadth of view; would have saved him from making some positive assertions on points which are, to say the least, doubtful; and would probably have led him to embrace within the scheme of his labors some intellectual movements of peculiar interest because they spread among the people and were not confined to the schools. Thus we think that a more accurate knowledge of the condition of the Church in the twelfth century, and of its relations with the populations, would have softened his judgment of St. Bernard, in his account of the tribulations of Abelard and of Gilbert de la Porrée. It is true that St. Bernard's most unamiable aspect is exhibited in his persecution of Abelard, but allowance is to be made for the inevitable antagonism between that brilliant but impracticable scholar and the objects to which Bernard's life was devoted. If Abelard stood for independence and freedom of thought, St. Bernard was no less the champion, not alone of orthodoxy, but of reform within the Church; nor can we venture to affirm that his ideals were less high, while his objects were vastly more direct and practical. To a twelfth-century churchman the welfare of the Church and people could only be accomplished by the enforcement of respect for authority, and Abelard was the type of intellectual revolt. The moral force of Bernard prevailed against the intellectual force of Abelard; and this could scarce be otherwise, for Bernard was the highest example of the prevailing mind of the age, while Abelard represented but a few daring souls, impatient of the trammels of tradition and authority. Yet the antagonism which he excited was not so much caused by what he had said and written as by dread of what he might say and write if permitted to continue his career unchecked. Mr. Poole, it seems to us, does not attach the importance it deserves to Abelard's first essay in the field of theology—the "Sic et Non." This remarkable work may be, as he suggests, merely a collection of notes for the writer's own use—a commonplace book of the contradictions of dogma, canon, and decretal, yet none the less was it the most dangerous assault that had ever been made against the authority of tradition and the infallibility of the visible Church. It could not of itself be made the ground of arraignment, but we may be sure that thereafter the author was a marked man, whose transcendent abilities only rendered more dangerous the resolute spirit of free inquiry which gave them purpose. It requires no great depth of historical insight to see that, to a man like St. Bernard, it was the plainest of Christian duties to deprive the iconoclastic logician of further capacity for evil.

In the same way, Mr. Poole's interesting chapters on the hierarchical doctrine of the State would have been more philosophical if he had familiarized himself with the influence which the revived study of the Roman law exercised upon the thought of Europe. It was this, more than all other causes combined, which effected the transformation of the feudal medieval sovereignty into the absolute monarchies of the seventeenth

century; and the difference between the political theories of France and Germany at the beginning of the fourteenth century, to which Mr. Poole calls attention, is to be explained quite as much by the greater ardor with which the imperial jurisprudence was studied and applied in France, as by the virtual collapse of the Holy Roman Empire during the great Interregnum. Mr. Poole is thus led to attach too much importance to the speculations of Marsilio of Padua, who sought, in his remarkable "Defensor Pacis," to sustain the failing cause of Louis of Bavaria by transplanting the French theories to Germany, where they withered in an uncongenial soil. As a bold thinker, Marsiglio was in many ways far in advance of his age; but Mr. Poole gives him undue credit in saying that he had "arrived at the fully mature principle of religious toleration which modern writers are apt to vaunt as their own peculiar discovery" (p. 272). In denying all secular power to the Church, Marsiglio argued that the divine law pronounced no temporal penalties for its own infraction, and that heresy was punishable only by human law, which it was the province of the secular authorities to decree and enforce, calling in ecclesiastics merely as experts to determine its existence, and taking care that the confiscated goods of the heretic should not inure to the benefit of the Church. He had no objection to the persecution of heretics, provided it gave added power to the State and not to the hierarchy. In fact, it would have defeated his purpose, in that age, to proclaim any broad principle of religious toleration. Somewhat rash is a similar tribute to Wiclif—"He alone had the courage to strike at the root of priestly privilege and power, by vindicating for each separate man an equal place in the eyes of God" (p. 292)—seeing that the Waldensian churches had long been based upon the individual responsibility of each man to God, and the denial of any mediatory power between the Creator and the creature.

All this evidently arises from a lack of sympathy and of acquaintance with popular currents of thought outside of the schools; and to this lack may be attributed Mr. Poole's mistake in speaking (p. 280) of the schism in the Franciscan order under John XXII. as caused by "the latter's condemnation of their newly proclaimed doctrine of the necessity of 'evangelical poverty,'" and in further alluding to it as "the doctrine that the clergy are bound to hold no property." This manifests an entire misconception of one of the most curious phases of thought in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, which, if rightly investigated, would have opened to him a region of speculation not inferior in interest to any of those which he has examined—of greater human interest, indeed, as it was glorified by the martyrdom of those who eagerly preferred the stake to the abandonment of the theories which they had adopted.

We trust that the reception of the present volume may be such as to encourage Mr. Poole's further labors in the same field, and that he may hereafter enrich English literature with a work of more ambitious character, giving not only isolated sketches but a history tracing the continuity of thought in its evolution from the ninth century onward, and noting not merely the learned disputations of the schools, but the popular developments, such as those of the Spiritual Franciscans, the Brethren of the Free Spirit, the Friends of God, and others. Such a work, executed by a man of Mr. Poole's general accuracy and clearness of thought, would be of great value, and might be made of surpassing interest.

Under the Rays of the Aurora Borealis, in the land of the Lapps and Kvæns. By Sophus Tromholt. 2 vols. 8vo, xvi, 288 and x, 306 pp. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

DURING the progress of the work of the International Polar Commission, it was considered highly important to determine, if possible, the height of the aurora borealis above the surface of the earth. As it seemed probable from earlier investigations that this height was between 60 and 120 miles, a distance of some sixty miles in a north and south direction between two observing stations offered the best opportunity for simultaneous observations of the vertical angle by which the actual height might be computed. When Bossekop on Altenfjord was selected as the Norwegian station, it became evident to the author of these volumes that the village of Koutokæino was advantageously situated for the purpose. It lies nearly due south about 63 miles from Bossekop, is situated nearly in the maximum zone of frequency of auroral displays, on a nearly level sandy area, affording a clear view of the horizon, and enjoys a comparative immunity from the clouds and moisture of the mountainous coast-lands. The present work is devoted to a popular description of the journey to and from the station, of the results obtained there, of a flying visit to the Finnish station of Sodankylä, a hundred miles southeastward, and of the life and manners of the native population which finds a congenial home in Finnmark.

The author's style is lively and amusing, seeming to have suffered little in the translation made from the Norse by Carl Siewers. Almost the only indication we have noted of a failure to grasp the English idioms occurs in the attempt to represent the ages and sexes of the reindeer by the terms "ox" (!) cow, and calf, which in one instance has produced a comical confusion. The work is profusely illustrated by sufficiently good "process" engravings from the author's photographs, and two chromotype plates of Lapp costume. It has a map as good as the knowledge of the region permits, and a tolerable index. The author has avoided giving too great prominence to his physical researches, which would have resulted in a loss of interest for the general reader. He does not seem to have been specially trained to observe matters of natural history or ethnology. Yet the most interesting and valuable parts of his book are those devoted to the manners and customs of the Lapps and Finns, or Kvæns, as the latter are called by the Norwegians. Doubtless there was much that escaped his observation, but the book, taken in connection with its very characteristic portraits of the people, is probably the best summary we have of the general features of the life of these little known, half-civilized hyperboreans.

Leaving Bergen in August, 1882, the writer skirted the coast of northern Norway, which he briefly and pleasantly describes, with an interlude on the fisheries of Lofoten, the most important in northern Europe; terminating his voyage at the southern extreme of the Altenfjord. Here his inland journey was to begin, at Bossekop, which is Lappish for the "village of whale bay." This little town, only twenty degrees from the pole, seems exceptionally favored by nature. The bay is as lovely as an Italian lake, smooth, surrounded by a garland of green and gray mountains, with soft rounded outlines, a level beach of white sand, a distant vista of blue snow-capped peaks, a valley where a river winds between the feathery birches and green firs, with banks gorgeous with wild flowers and rich with berries. The little town consists largely of pretty villas tenanted by hospitable folk, and the sky, blue by day, is nightly arched by the lambent flames of the aurora, ceaselessly playing, with a depth of color and beauty of form seen

nowhere else in Europe. This is the most northern spot in the world where grain ripens. The Alten River is one of the richest salmon streams in Norway, and near the bay is a small street of little houses, the most northern market-place of the world. Generally deserted, in April and December it teems with varied life. Then the great Bossekop fairs are held, Lapps, Finns, and Norwegians in motley costumes throng the little square, flags and bunting fly from every pole, and for a time commerce and gaiety hold joint sway. Bossekop is also a classical spot in the annals of science. The French Scandinavian expedition under Lottin and Bravais sojourned here in 1838-9, and did admirable work on the physical conditions of northern Europe, especially on the aurora.

Leaving this attractive spot, after a rough but interesting journey Tromholt reached his wintering place at Koutokæino in September. Here the landscape, for Norway, seemed unique. Not a mountain being visible, the river forms a broad white plain of sand, an "intervale" bordered by steep banks; while stretches of heathery moor and low ranges of rounded dunes alternate with tiny lakes like mirrors. Near the river is a little red church nearly two centuries old; a few birch trees, the only ones in sight, guard the graves which the sand threatens to engulf. There are four frame buildings, a school and the residences of the vicar, the sheriff, and the post-trader. On either side of the river are the farms of the settled Lapps. Here was a settlement before the *Mayflower* sailed; its cemetery, disused for more than two centuries, still exists, though the river has invaded it. There are but few families here; the Mountain Lapps, who form the chief population of the parish, are generally on the move with their deer. Their valuables are left in little huts on posts, like small pigeon-houses, which form the sole fixed property of the Mountain Lapp. The residences of the settled people are generally of logs with turf roofs, surrounded with sheds for sheep and cattle, elevated hayricks, a hut where the hay is boiled for the stock in winter, and a well with weighted pole, like that of some New England farm-house.

The dress of the Lapp, in its essentials, is that adopted by all boreal people. The boots, tied at ankle and knee, stuffed with non-conducting straw, and the deer-skin blouse differ in details of form and ornament, but at bottom are the same for Eskimo, Lapp, and Kamchadal. The head-dresses of men and women are characteristic and much ornamented. Their riches are in their herds of deer, which afford them milk, meat, and transportation. These reindeer are much smaller than the wild American caribou, but are hardly specifically different. Though under control and even broken to harness, they can hardly be called tame; and if the driver loses his hold on the single rein, they are apt to attack him with their fore feet. They receive very rough usage from their masters. The sledges resemble a shallow, keeled boat, truncated abruptly behind. There are no runners. With a good animal and favorable conditions, sixty miles a day can be made over the snow.

The masters of the deer live in a tent made of a blanket-like woollen material called vadmél. The tent is conical, stretched over poles eight or ten feet high, with the hearth in the centre, and the sole chimney, window, or ventilator above it. The small entrance is closed with a "portière" of vadmél. The earth is covered with birch twigs, on which the inmates squat, eat, work during the day, or sleep at night. Their dress is their bedding: unlike the Eskimo, they do not strip at night. Their utensils are few and simple; wooden dishes, scoops, or trenchers, spoons of horn, wood, or even silver; a few kettles and pots. Each carries a large camp-knife.

There are no fixed meals. All take turns in guarding the deer, and eat when they return or feel hungry. The pot is always over the fire. Reindeer meat, milk or cheese, and snow-water are their chief reliance; they are devoted to tobacco and to coffee when they can get it; spirits do not last long enough with them to warrant the charge of habitual drunkenness. There is no privacy in the tent, which is also shared by the dogs, and the status of these people is distinctly below that of the western Eskimo. This is not true of the settled members of the race, who are often fairly prosperous and semi-civilized. Labor is pretty fairly divided between the sexes, but, curiously, the men do all the cooking. The race is phlegmatic, and brutally practical. There is little filial affection, and while hospitable of fire and house room, they do not offer food to the visiting stranger of their own race. They are nominal Christians, but full of superstition, which, by evil counsellors, has at times been so fostered as to break out in extraordinary fits of insane fanaticism. They do not dance, and have no musical instruments except whistles. They are great talkers, eager for news, and have a certain sense of humor. Of sentiment there is little, and marriages are invariably made on a business basis. For details which our space does not admit of summarizing further, the reader may be referred to the book itself. It is certainly one of unusual interest.

Samuel Adams. By James K. Hosmer, Professor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. [American Statesmen.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885. 12mo, pp. 442.

In his preface, Professor Hosmer makes an unnecessary apology for the presumption of a Westerner in writing a life of a typical Bostonian. But, wherever born, it would be impossible for a Hosmer to be other than a Yankee, and the only evidence of local feeling is shown in the author's tendency to treat his topic somewhat abstractly. A few literary peculiarities may be assigned to the same cause, but these are most apparent in the opening chapters. Mr. Hosmer has prepared an interesting and appreciative Life of Adams—one which fairly sets forth the man, his work, and his times; and it will certainly be of great service in renewing the fame of this pioneer of the Revolution. Materials, indeed, abounded. Mr. Wells's pious labor in preparing the three bulky volumes of his ancestor's writings has greatly lightened the work of the late biographer. The publications upon the history of the rise of the Revolution are numerous and accessible. Nevertheless, the reduction of the ponderous mass to a convenient summary must have been the result of much care, and the compiler is entitled to the warmest thanks of his public.

One thing is noticeable in the life of Samuel Adams, and that is the entire lack of any individuality in the man apart from his work. Living to the age of eighty-one in the town of his birth, a public character from his earliest manhood, always filling the public eye, trusted and honored as few men have been, he has left hardly a trace of his personality as distinct from his official position. No anecdotes are preserved of his domestic life, his ways and customs, his goings-out and goings-in, not even of his methods of so powerfully influencing the destinies of a nation. There are abundant testimonies to the results he achieved, we see him in his public career, but the inner man eludes our scrutiny. It may, indeed, be that he was so absorbed in the greater work that he lived no other life; but greater men have had a human side. If it be true that he was a fanatic, the incarnation of the institutions of New England, the fact may explain some of the apparent weakness of his later career.

Mr. Hosmer has judiciously contrasted Samuel Adams with his contemporary and rival, Governor Hutchinson. But as regards the latter, how different is the nature of the record. Of Hutchinson's own mind we have a faithful picture in his letters and diary. We can reproduce him to the mind's eye, and see his virtues as well as his defects. Of Adams, apparently, no trace remains, and we are forced to regard him as an instrument of destiny working out almost unconsciously the great problem of human progress.

Public opinion, to which Mr. Hosmer conforms, has agreed in stamping Adams as the "Man of the Town-Meeting." He is the visible sign of that form of popular sovereignty which perhaps reached its most conspicuous height in Boston during the ten years preceding the Revolution. And this personification is doubtless a correct one, though we are still in doubt how far the assembly and its exponent reacted upon each other. In the one view Adams revived the old forms, but suppressed his own prominence to the greater glory of the system. In the other, Adams was but the creation of the popular will, pushed forward by it, and only the agent in formulating its affections, its hatreds, and its aspirations. Which view is correct cannot be solved by this abbreviated narrative. It is confessed that Adams was not a great orator; it is painfully evident from his writings that he was not a great master of composition. His greatest art, in the eyes of his contemporaries, was his mastery of popular assemblies; and after witnessing the exploits of his successors for a century, that talent does not seem to be so exceptional or so desirable to us as it did to them. That he profoundly moved the Boston town-meetings is certain, but were his methods pure, his intentions honest, his aims right?

To these questions it will be impossible to give succinct answers. His enemies denounced his methods, inasmuch as they accused him of appealing to the prejudices of the more ignorant part of the populace. Of the honesty of his intentions, however, no doubt exists. He lived and died a poor man, incorruptible either by bribes or honors, a man without a known defect in that respect. But as to his aims, there were and always will be various opinions. The more certain that it is that he was the first American to dream of separation from the mother country, the greater is the diversity of opinion as to his wisdom. That he was the first of our Democrats is beyond doubt, and the present generation is not a unit on the validity of that claim to immortality.

It would be obviously useless for us to run through the well-known record of his life. It is told as briefly as possible in the volume under notice. We pass instead to those digressions and comments of the author which open up questions of living interest. Mr. Hosmer has much to say about the town-meeting, or, as he rather affectedly terms it, the folk-note. He praises it somewhat too much, as after all it is the sign of a very primitive stage of legislation. He traces it to the "primeval Teutons," not apparently noticing the similarity of circumstances in these communities separated by centuries. The individuals were differently equipped, but the founders of New England occupied a position very like that of the first founders of villages in Old England. The town government occupies so prominent a place because it represents almost the only authority and the only cause for mutual concessions and support. For scanty public duties simple forms suffice. The real difficulty lies in adjusting greater burdens, in devising new forms which shall be strong without being arbitrary.

In his closing chapter Mr. Hosmer heaves a sigh over the decay of the town-meeting system. He is unnecessarily alarmed. Our towns will be

the same a century hence, for the foreign element in the second generation takes to debates and parliamentary law with an avidity which would have surprised a North End caucus in Adams's time. The real problem, as Mr. Hosmer states, is to organize a city government; and this mainly because a city requires so much more than a town. That problem is being slowly worked out, and its solution is mainly hampered by the recollections of the town-meeting. Massachusetts is again the chosen ground for the fight. Already sixty per cent. of its inhabitants live in cities, and the next social and political revolution will be the transfer of power to those corporations.

The Russian Revolt: its Causes, Conditions, and Prospects. By Edmund Noble. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

WE are far from satisfied with this little book as a pragmatic exposition, which it aims to be, of the origin, growth, and present significance of the revolutionary movement which for years has been menacing the Czarish order of things in the great Slavic empire. But we can say, on the other hand, that it is the production of a writer familiar with Russia and her history, her people and her woes, from study as well as from personal experience; and—which is saying more—that it can be read with interest even after the writings on the same subject of Eckardt, Leroy-Beaulieu, "Stepniak," and others. The authors just mentioned, though seldom referred to by Mr. Noble, have evidently been his guides; but he presents his views and conclusions with an animation and warmth indicative of personal observation and sympathetic study. There is considerable force in some of his descriptions of the past and present—descriptions, unfortunately, almost always tinged with despondency—as witness the following:

"The tendency really universal in Russia is to pessimism. This penetrates all spheres of thought, gives its hues to every coterie and school, creates resemblances between the most diverse productions of the pen, restores as with a bond of gloom the shattered solidarity of society. . . . Not to be pessimistic in Russia is to be divorced from all contact and sympathy with the national life; to be cut off, either by foreign birth or by some monstrous denial of nature, from the tree of the national development. All influences and epochs have contributed to the tendency. A monotonous landscape, the loss of free institutions, Byzantinism with its cruel law-giving and ascetic tyranny, the fiscal burdens of the new State, the antitheses suggested by European culture, the crushing of the individual, the elimination from Russian life of all those healthy activities which engage citizenship in other countries, the harassing restrictions upon thought and movements, the State-created frivolities of society—all these have contributed to the gloom of the mental atmosphere, until to-day pessimism may be said to be the normal condition of all Russian thought. . . . The lives of Pushkin, Lermontoff, Gogol, Dostoyevsky, and many other of Russia's greatest men were passed in a perpetual struggle with the pessimistic tendency. . . . Herzen doubted whether it was possible for any Russian to be genuinely merry. He called the Russian laugh a *ricanement maladif*. . . ."

This extract contains a virtual epitome of the main point in the author's view of Russian development. Like "Stepniak" and his school, he holds "Byzantine" Christianity and Czarism in its later development—accidental evils, as "Stepniak" would say—responsible for all the terrible ills which Russia has been writhing under. In spite of her "monotonous landscape," on which, as on other "environments," he dwells at length, Russia was happy and merry, because free, federative, and democratic, before the Nessus-shirt of the Byzantine religion was violently fastened upon her, having in its folds "the three unities": "unity in deity, unity in sovereignty, unity in territory." This not unmingled calamity was followed, after some centuries, by the un-

mixed one of the Tartar yoke, and, when this was broken, by the equally calamitous omnipotence of Czarism. But the Slavs being a freedom-loving race *par excellence*, the protests of the Russian nation against oppression have not ceased, manifesting themselves in the religious schism known as the Raskol; in wild popular insurrections—like Stenka Razin's in the seventeenth century and Pugatcheff's in the eighteenth; in republican conspiracies like that of the Decembrists in 1825; in the clandestine agitations of Hertzen and his school under Nicholas; in the more widespread and earnest propaganda under Alexander II.; in university demonstrations; in the regicidal attempts of Karakozoff, Solovieff, Hartmann, and Saltun, and the fatal one carried out under the lead of Zheliaboff and Sophia Perovskaya; and in the many murders of Czarish officials which preceded or followed the catastrophe of March 13, 1881. This movement is bound to triumph, and with its victory Russia will be redeemed, regenerated, and freed from the lust of conquest, and Europe delivered of a constant menace. This theme is elaborated by Mr. Noble, with occasional obscurity and inflation, in a manner of which the following may afford an example:

"Just as a mass of water may assume the character of a still lake, a rippling brook, a noisy waterfall, may ascend even in vapor and appear as a cloud, yet retain unchanging the nature and properties of its essence, so the Russian revolt takes all protean shapes in the process of its expression. Constrained by circumstance to manifest itself as passive discontent, as religious protest, as philosophical dogma, as ethnological sentiment, as negation in criticism, as Nihilism in morals, as Socialism, as incitement to revolution, or as violence and terrorism, the revolt never varies in its inner being, never changes in its essence, but remains the immutable antithesis of absolutism; in this aspect not tainted with the immorality of force, or soiled with the shedding of blood, but fair as the cause of human liberty, and irradiated with the sunlight of awakened human consciousness in its struggle with the darker hemisphere of the national life."

Dogmatic one-sidedness is the general defect of the book, which is, besides, not free from inaccuracies of detail, not a little surprising when we consider the author's knowledge of Russian and use of good original materials. Thus—to mention only a few slips—Russia's great painter, Vereshagin, is always called *Vereshchagin*; the "chemist of terrorism," Kibalchitch, repeatedly *Kibalschich*; Sophia Perovskaya is at one place (p. 202) stated to have been the niece, and at another (p. 220)—here correctly—the granddaughter, of the Minister of Public Instruction, Perovski; Vera Zasulitch, who was implicated in the Netchayeff plottings of 1873, is represented as a girl of sixteen when attempting the life of Trepoff in 1878.

The Chinese Painted by Themselves. By Colonel Tcheng-ki-tong. Scribner & Welford.

Bits of Old China. By William C. Hunter. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

The Cross and the Dragon. By B. C. Henry, A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

"THE Chinese Painted by Themselves" is a book purporting to have been written in French by "Colonel Tcheng-ki-tong, military attaché of China at Paris." In its make-up it suggests a projectile, or the use to which volumes are put by irate schoolmasters when the ears of urchins need boxing. It is flung at the reader in a mass, with few of the appurtenances of a well-made book. The frontispiece presents a belted and mandarin-capped young Chinese, who may be the alleged author; but no legend, note, or reference gives any information as to his name or personality. Certainly his garb is not that of a Chinese colonel in uniform. The book, even in its trans-

lated form, is too thoroughly French to deceive. The style is that of the boulevard *demi-sou* newspaper, and the thoroughly Gallic ear-marks are patent. It is a screed intended to satirize Parisian politics, social life, and customs, rather than to inform concerning the sons of Han. In its occasional citing of passages from English books on China its amazing incorrectness in misprinting foreign names is accomplished with true French originality. We doubt whether a Chinaman, without the assistance of a *boulevardier*, could be guilty of such misprints. Such a person as Tcheng-ki tong may exist, he may be a colonel of infantry, and he may have written much of the tedious matter of the book; but the flavor of the writing is so Frenchy that we prefer to trust for our information about the Chinese to foreign instead of native authors of the Tcheng-ki-tong sort. A thoroughly honest book, which can fairly claim the title here usurped, is certainly needed.

'Bits of Old China' is the unpretentious title of a collection of memorabilia by one familiar with life at the seaports of China a generation or two ago. The author was already known by works of a similar nature entitled 'Old Canton' and 'The Fankwae [foreigner] at Canton before Treaty Days.' The sketches treat of curious characters, pleasant places, stirring events of war and peace, literary, epulinary, and commercial incidents, which make the days of sailing vessels and non-telegraphic business methods seem romantic and even poetic. The author, in living

over the days when American commerce was proportionately more of a power in China than at present, intersperses his narrative with anecdotes interesting to our countrymen, and especially to old residents of China. Some specimen titles of his short chapters may give one an idea of the variety of contents: "Doctor Cox's Visit to a Chinese Patient," "Jade Stone," "Bronze Vases and Tripods," "Black Dragon Tea," "Public Schools," "Macao—Old Residents," "The Sea-Screen Temple," "Incidents of the War of 1842." The following sentence illustrates the author's style:

"With the Chinese the medical man is paid so long as his patrons continue in health, but when sickness occurs payment ceases until recovery takes place; then it recommences. Amongst other droll ideas, . . . we find that the goose is the emblem of married life, the *bat* of happiness, the *duck* of domestic bliss, and the long-legged *stork* of longevity. After all, the Chinese are—at least were until Treaty days—a happy and contented people, of exemplary industry, sober, and of simple tastes, passing through the ordeal of existence as sensibly and successfully, in view of their resources, as the inhabitants of any other land."

'The Cross and the Dragon' is the artless story of a missionary's life in Canton. The sub-title, "Light in the Broad East," refers to the increase of Christian life and knowledge in the province of Kwang-tong, in which the city is situated, and of the name of which the English sound is a corruption. The narrative has little value from a literary point of view, though some of its chapters, such as that on Geomancy, are freshly worded.

showing that the author has seen as well as heard and read. The book would have gained in value and sprightliness if its original bulk in manuscript had been reduced one-half. The loss of the hideously cheap "process" sketches, and the ridiculous little note by Joseph Cook, which has only local value, would not even now be missed with pain by readers. The style, too, smacks too much of a speech before the General Assembly or Synod. Apart from these defects, the volume contains the results of original observation during a period of ten years, judgments clearly expressed, and facts calculated to encourage the believer in the final triumph of Christianity. As an honest picture of actual missionary labor, methods, results, and prospects, it is one of the latest and best of its kind. The genial, catholic spirit of the writer charms and wins. The frontispiece, representing him surrounded by his Chinese elders, shows that he bears a striking resemblance to the President of the United States.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Abbott, Dr. E. A. Francis Bacon: An Account of his Life and Works. Macmillan & Co. \$4.
Alexander, Mrs. A. Second Life. A Novel. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia and Register of Important Events. For the Year 1884. D. Appleton & Co. \$5.
A Superior Woman. [No Name Series.] Boston: Roberts Brothers.
Ashton, J. Old Times: A Picture of Social Life at the End of the Eighteenth Century. Illustrated. Scribner & Welford.
At the Red Glove. A Novel. Harper & Brothers.
Bailey, L. H., Jr. Talks Afford about Plants and the Science of Plants. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. \$1.
Barbou, A. Victor Hugo and his Time. Profusely illustrated. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.

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